Scott. 17-37—40,000—12-10-37.

Home Dept. (1938) Department.

SERIES.

G.O. No. 4432

DATED 10/12 9 38

[Despatch Abstract.]

Constn. - Govt. - Dr. of South Kanara Abolition of Devadasi system

1

Government of Madras.

Letter 9739E-1.

From

H.M. Hood Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Secretary to Government.

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice,

High Court, Madras.

Dated, Fort St.George 17th March 1938.

Hon'ble Sir,

Courts - Civil- Reduction- ~~North and South Malabar~~ and South Kanara districts.

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I am to say that the Government have examined the statistics of work of the civil courts in the districts mentioned above and desire to make the following observations:-

x x

South Kanara. There has been a decrease in work - about a third - in the Dt.Munsif's Courts at Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. The Court at Udipi, which is midway between Coondapur, Karkal and Mangalore, appears to be superfluous.

2. I am to request that the Hon. the Judges will be so good as to examine the points indicated and to communicate their views thereon, to Government, as soon as may be convenient, ~~khaix~~ I am to add that the Government will be glad to consider any other proposals, regarding the reduction of civil courts in these districts, which the Hon'ble the Judges desire to make in this connection.

C.F.60.

DEPARTMENT.

17594 E

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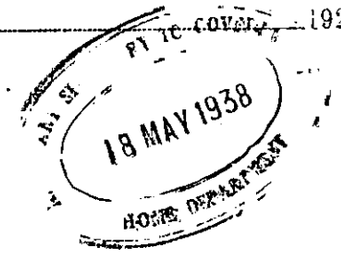

Subject.

Enclosures.
No .....
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R.O.C. No. 1781/38-D-2

Station Madras . *Dated the* 8th May 1938.

From (Name) D.APPA RAO Esquire, (Bar-at-Law),

(Designation) Registrar, High Court, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

HOME Department.
(with enclosures)

Sir,

Courts - Civil - Reduction - South Kanara District.
Reference.- Your letter No.9739 E-1 (Home) dated 17-3-1938.

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of letter No.2734 dated 15-4-1938 and the enclosures thereto from the District Judge of South Kanara on the above subject and to state that the District Judge has submitted a very careful and detailed report from which it appears that the so-called fall in the work is not so great as it is represented to be, and what is most important - the abolition of the Court at

Udipi will necessarily throw more work on the other courts which already have sufficient work to cope with, and will result in requests for additional Courts in the future. As the District Judge points out, perhaps there may be case for redistribution of the jurisdiction. Udipi is an important place and if the Court is abolished a very large body of the litigant public will be put to serious inconvenience. In the circumstances their Lordships are against the abolition of any of the courts in the district.

A

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

REGISTRAR.

K.C.K

Copy of letter from the District Judge of South Kanara to the Registrar, High Court, Madras, Dis No.2734, dated 15th April 1938.

With reference to the High Court Endorsement R.O.C. No.1251 of 1938 D-2 dated 22nd March 1938 calling for a report with facts and figures about the abolition of one of the civil courts in the South Kanara district, I have the honour to report as follows:-

It is observed in the letter of H.M.Hood, No.9739-E-1 dated 17th March 1938 to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice that there has been a decrease in the work - about a third - in the District Munsifs' courts of Udipi, Kundapur and Puttur, and that the court at Udipi which is midway between Kundapur, Karkal and Mangalore appears to be superfluous. Immediately on the receipt of the above communication I sent a copy of the same to the District Munsif, Udipi, calling from him a report on the subject of the contemplated abolition of his court. As directed by R.O.C.No.205/38-D-2 dated 4th April 1938 I have given every facility to the Bar Association of Udipi to represent to me their point of view and spent quite a considerable time with them in going through the long memorial that they have submitted. I am forwarding to the High Court the report sent to me by the District Munsif, Udipi, as also the memorial of the Bar Association of that place. The proposed abolition has created a great deal of stir in the district and I have been receiving a number of memorials and representations, all of which I am forwarding to the High Court as I consider that both the High Court and the Government ought to be kept informed of everything in connection with this matter.

3. I entirely agree with the Government's view that if there is not enough work for particular District Munsif's court

and on examination of all the facts and figures it is discovered that there is a court in the district far in excess of the requirements as judged from the pendency and institution of suits, such an unnecessary court ought to be abolished uninfluenced by sentimental considerations which weigh with the people of the locality. It is necessary to examine all the facts and figures relating to the work of all the District Munsifs' courts in this district, and not merely one or two of them before arriving at a definite conslusion; and if such a scrutiny reveals that one court may be abolished in the district as being superflous, to find out on which court the axe must fall. It must be admitted that there has been a general fall in the institution in almost all the District Munsifs' courts. This fall is not only peculiar to this district but I believe can be said to be true of all the courts in the presidency on account of the financial stringency, bad condition of trade, the tightness of the money market and various other reasons. But the fall however is not very appreciable in Udipi, and is only very slight. Last year's figures were even better than those of two years preceding (523 as against 464 and 504). The question is whether in spite of a general fall, there is not enough work for the six District Munsifs' courts in this district. I have gone into the figures very carefully, and I am very strongly of the opinion that notwithstanding the fall in institution, there is more than enough work for the six District Munsifs' Courts in the district. If the Hon'ble the Judges and the Government would be so pleased as to take a full and comprehensive view of the figures, they will clearly notice that while some courts such as those of Udipi and Puttur have a somewhat light file, there are others in the district such as those of Mangalore, Kasargod and Karkal which are overburdened with work with undesirable congestion and long pendency. The pendency in Mangalore District Munsif's Court in the beginning of 1937 was so great as 502 Original

Suits

Suits with 267 old suits and 171 small causes suits with 57 old suits that an additional District Munsif had to function for about nine months to bring down the file to its present manageable state. We cannot think of abolishing one or light courts without considering the unsatisfactory nature of the other of the abovementioned heavy files of the other courts mentioned above. It seems to me that while there may exist a case for the re-distribution of the jurisdiction, the pendency and yearly institution of original suits alone, not to speak of other branches of work, will make out a strong case for not abolishing any of the courts in the district. In this connection I may point out that the territorial jurisdiction of the various courts in the district for some reason or other is not the same as the revenue taluka, and this appears to be causing some courts to become light to the detriment of others which are becoming very heavy indeed with work more than one officer can reasonably be expected to manage. For instance, from the Udipi munsifi have been taken away 48 villages belonging to Udipi taluk; and 15 of them have been given to Karkal and 33 to Kundapur. At one time it was considered that Udipi court was a heavy one; and that seems to be the reason why these villages were taken away from Udipi and given to other courts. The result has not been very satisfactory because we see that Karkal has become unduly heavy. I am mentioning this to emphasise that it is misleading merely to consider the institution and pendency of a particular court like Udipi for the purpose of finding out whether it should be abolished or retained. The proper thing is to take a comprehensive view of the litigation of all the District Munsifs' courts of the district and not court by court, and find out whether for the entire volume of work six District Munsifs' courts can be considered to be in excess of the requirements. Appendix I of the memorial submitted by the members of the Udipi Bar will give a bird's

eye view of the population, institution, disposal, pendency of both Original Suits and Small Cause Suits for the last eight years. It also will give an idea of the court fees collected in each of the courts for the last eight years and the number of villages taken away from a particular taluk to another munsifi. I have struck the average of eight years' figures for each court. The average of the institution of each court when added comes to 3560 Original Suits and 4361 Small Cause Suits. That would represent the average institution of all the courts put together. On dividing those figures by six (the number of District Munsifs' Courts in the district) we get an average of nearly 593 Original Suits and 727 Small Cause Suits as yearly institution for each of the six courts. I am of the opinion that institution such as this cannot be said to be insufficient for a single court. So far, I have not taken into account the pendency at all, and it will not be right to ignore pendency when considering abolition. The pendency on 7th April 1938 on the original side after giving effect to the transfer of suits that I recently made in order to give relief to the heavy courts of Kasargod and Karkal in view of Government's letter No.3219-E-2, Home Department, dated 16th February 1938, was 342 with 80 old suits in Mangalore, 572 with 175 old suits in Kasargod, 317 with 93 old suits in Kundapur, 445 with 159 old suits in Karkal, 282 with 101 old suits in Puttur and 309 with125 old suits in Udipi. The pendency on the Small Cause side was, 226 with 51 old suits in Mangalore, 132 with 61 old suits in Kasargod, 49 with 15 old suits in Karkal, 59 with nil old suits in Puttur, 126 with 18 old suits in Udipi and 145 with 10 old suits in Kundapur. The average of this will be 378 with 122 old suits for each court on the original side and 123 with 26 old suits on the Small Cause Side. This added to the institutions as calculated above

will

will give for each court a file of about 971 Original Suits with 120 old suits and 850 Small Cause Suits with 45 old suits even ignoring for a moment the large amount of miscellaneous work which these Munsifs' courts do, occupying them not less than one-fifth of the day's time at the most modest computation. A file as indicated above can under no circumstances be said to be inadequate for a court. On the other hand, I should think each court will have enough work for one officer and to spare. It must be remembered that the present pendency has been brought about by the functioning of the additional District Munsif at Mangalore for about nine months from June 1937 and but for this it would have been still higher. He has disposed of in all 205 Original Suits of which 159 were old suits. If this is added, the average pendency will mount up by 34 suits. Some of the courts in the district notably Kasargod and Karkal are very congested with old and long pending ~~xxxx~~ cases. There were for instance on the 7th of April 1938, 80 more than one year old original suits in Mangalore, 175 old suits in Kasargod 93 old suits in Kundapur, 159 in Karkal, 101 in Puttur and 125 in Udipi; and before the additional District Munsif cleared the congestion there were 276 old suits in Mangalore alone. The litigant public pay quite heavy sums for their litigation and as such they can expect their cases to be disposed of within a reasonable time. The above facts and figures I submit make out a strong case for the retention of all the six courts in the district though I think it is desirable to re-adjust the jurisdiction of certain courts. I propose to take up this question after the vacation.

4. Having regard to the remark of the Government that the files of three courts have fallen by about a third, I have specially reviewed the work of the last three years in the same way as I have reviewed the work of the last eight years, and found that the figures do not show an appreciable

difference

difference even if the average of the last three years is struck. If three years' figures are taken, the average for original suits comes to 581 and small cause suits 501 against the average of 593 original suits and 727 small cause suits if eight years' figures are looked into. The difference is not very great. The file thus shown is still sufficient for each of the six courts.

5. In considering the number of District Munsifs' courts in South Kanara we have to carefully bear in mind the physical features of this country. The district is mountainous and is intersected with rivers, many of which are unfortunately not bridged. One has therefore to take very circuitous routes. For instance, when I go to camp from Mangalore to Kundapur which by the direct route is 64 miles or so, I have actually to traverse 99 miles in order to avoid the crossing of rivers by boats and jungals. There is no railway communication between the taluks of Kundapur, Udipi, Karkal and Puttur. The railway line stops with Mangalore. South Kanara is notorious for its heavy rainfall for about five months in the year. It practially rains all day and all night during this period. The rivers are practically impassable. It will be indeed a very great hardsip to expect litigants to cover long distances at any rate during this monsoonic weather with rivers unbridged and rivers in flood. The litigants will be drawn away from their homes and work for a number of days if they are required to go longer distance than they are at present doing. If a good slice of Udipi is given to Karkal it will make the file of Karkal very heavy indeed. If Udipi is abolished it will not be possible for the remaining five courts to dispose of the work that will necessarily fall on them without delay which will become really unbearable to the clients. The result will be that the Government will be very soon required to sanction

an additional Court and this Court will be, as it were, more or less a continuous one. In the circumstances, it seems to me that it is inexpedient to abolish Udipi or any other Court in the district as this will besides cause a great deal of discontent, and only lead to the sanctioning of a temporary Court practically all the year round.

6. Now let me briefly comment on the financial aspect of the question. Roughly speaking a Court may be said to cost Rs.25,000/- a year - the actual cost of the Udipi Court last year being Rs.23,000/- and odd. As against this the income derived in the shape of court fees etc., on an average taking eight years' figures into consideration comes to - Rs.51,160/- for each Court, and if only three years' figures are taken into consideration it will come to Rs.43,712/-. Thus there is a saving of about 20 to 25 thousand rupees a year from each of the Courts in the district. It will therefore be seen that the courts are not a drain on the Government revenue, but on the other hand, they are a source of profit. No doubt the abolition of a court will result in a reduction in the expenditure; but it must be remembered that there will be a consequential reduction in the income. If persons are put to great hardship in having to go to far away places in order to file suits the chances are that they will not file the suits in the same way as they are doing now. Therefore what will be gained by the abolition of a court will largely be taken away by the fall in court fees etc. . In the end there will be practically very little gain. Any way the saving will not be very great and commensurate with the inconvenience that will be caused.

7. Karkal and Puttur courts have already a very wide jurisdiction - the former covers 628.71 square miles and the latter 1239.32 square miles. Most of the villages in these

two taluks are situated in hilly and forest tracts. If Udipi is abolished a part of its jurisdiction may have to be given to Karkal which will make it very unwieldy. ~~It is also~~ Udipi is the second town in the district in importance. It is a rapidly growing town. It was recently raised to a municipality and will be shortly provided with electric lights. It is a centre for many banks and has a flourishing trade. There is a great deal of truth in what the people of Udipi have urged in their various memorials that the abolition of their court at this juncture will deal a great blow to the growth of the town. The only undesirable feature of Udipi seems to be that there appear to be factions in the place over the municipal administration. This I believe is responsible for a counter move by a certain section of the people to abolish the Court. I am credibly informed, and it seems to be so in the nature of things, that the section that supports the abolition represents but a few people and is not representative. The letters which they have addressed to the various authorities will themselves reveal as to what is at the back of their minds.

8. In discussing about the work of the courts I have not taken into account the litigation that will arise out of the recently introduced Agriculturists Relief Act. For the next one or two years innumerable applications will be filed not only in current cases but also in cases disposed of already for re-opening sales, decrees etc., and scaling down debts. These cases alone I think on a rough calculation will occupy about an hour's time of the District Munsifs daily for a year or so to the prejudice of other work.

9. Taking everything into consideration my considered view is that it is not desirable to ablish the District Munsif's

Court, Udipi, or any other Court in the district ar at any rate to defer the question for another year to see how the file then stands.

PR/

Dis.
Copy of letter/No.925 dated 5th April 1938 from the District Munsif of Udipi, to the District Judge of South Kanara.

With reference to the District Court endorsement Dis. No.1797/25-3-1938, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. I herewith forward for most favourable consideration the memorial of the local Bar Association. I submit the memorial speaks for itself and the facts and figures, which go to justify the retention of this Court, are vividly and clearly shown in the schedules attached thereto and also the statement attached by me. I may unhesitatingly submit that I subscribe to every one of the grounds urged in support of their case and so far as they lie within the range of my personal knowledge of the local conditions every one of the pleas urged is well-founded and I entirely agree with them. I do not feel it necessary to re-iterate in my report all those reasons in favour of the retention of this Court. I, therefore, rest content by laying stress on the most salient features of this memorial and I request that the memorial may be read as part and parcel of my report.

3. I submit that, so far as my humble opinion goes, the reasons that should weigh in considering the question of the abolition of a Court, should be based on (1) its financial position, (2) volume of work, (3) proximity of the Court to the litigant public, (4) convenience or inconvenience that would be caused to the litigants and (5) speedy disposal.

4. So far as the financial position of this Court is concerned, the income derived from this Court is almost equal to the income derived from any other in the District as shown in Appendix I attached to the memorial submitted herewith. I take it that the basic idea underlying the proposal

to abolish this Court is economy. But economy should be commensurate with the existing state of things in the locality and needs of the people affected by it. As it is, there cannot be any doubt that this Court is working at a profit of nearly 50%. If it is thought that by abolishing the Court and by distributing the jurisdiction among the three other Courts there cannot be any expense while the income would remain the same, I think it is miscalculation; because when once the Court is taken away from their midst the litigants would be reluctant to go to a distant place and file suits. In that way there will be so much reduction in the income. If the jurisdiction of neighbouring courts is increased by adding a slice to each out of the jurisdiction of this Court the staffs in those Courts should correspondingly be increased necessarily to cope with the increased work. In that way the margin of saving will be very small. I think that if the interest of public it is worthwhile to forego that amount of profit as it will be sufficiently recompensated by the amenities that can be provided for the public by the retention of the Court.

5.Then, in considering the volume of work, the institution in this Court in any branch of the work (vide appendix I and also III) is in no way inferior to any of the neighbouring courts. In my humble opinion the volume of work to be done in a court should not be judged by the sole criterion of pendency of original suits. There is as much work done on the side of execution and small cause along with other miscellaneous work, such as insolvency and revision petitions under the Village Courts Act and petitions under the Indian Succession Act and Section 83 of the Transfer of Property Act. From my experience in this court for the last one year I emphatically maintain that there is quite enough work in this court to engage one officer

P 25-27 wks

fully. Simply because the number of old suits is low when compared to the courts in the District it cannot be assumed that there is not enough work not to justify its existence. What is lost in bulk is gained in speed, which, I humbly submit, should be also one of the guiding principles in the administration of justice. If the pendency of old suits if any indication of the unwieldiness of a court it is patent that Karkal, Mangalore and Kundapur are already unwieldy. If the jurisdiction of each of these three Courts ia added to by slicing Udipi Court jurisdiction, the result will be that these courts will become more unwieldy. As it is, there has been periodical transfer of suits from Karkal court to this Court. In that way Karkal court is being given some relief. If the whole work of Udipi court is transferred to the three neighbouring courts the work there will become unmanageable with the result that sooner or later an additional officer has to be posted in each of those courts. When this court is serving the purpose of a relief court to the neighbouring courts, I humbly submit, that this court cannot be superfluous. On the other hand it has fully been justifying its existence.

6. One of the cardinal principles in the administration of justice, I again humbly submit, is it should be brought as near as possible to the litigant public and should be made as cheap as possible. I need hardly submit that nearly 90% of the litigants here are agriculturists. In some cases immediate relief may be required. If they have to go far away to seek that relief it will, I submit, work a great hardship on them and also they will be put to a lot of expense. Especially in the harvesting season if they find any necessity to resort to a Court for immediate redress the distance will entail delay and by the time they go to the Court and obtain the relief it might be too late. While, it should always be the aim to bring justice

as near as possible to the homes of the public the result of the abolition of the Court will be quite the reverse.

7. In this connection I draw particular attention to the table given on page 3 of the memorial. From that table it can be seen that the average number of suit per village filed in this Court stands highest in the whole District and so the balance of convenience of the public is decidedly on the side of this Court. I beg to draw particular attention also to Appendix II(b) of the memorial. It can be seen that Udipi town and the villages within ~~xx~~ a radius of 6 miles contribute more than 55% of this Court's work. Moodanidambur No.47 in Appendix II(A) of the memorial which is within the limits of the Udipi Municipality contribute the highest number of suits in the whole jurisdiction both on the original and small cause side.

8. It is a notorious fact that the means of communication in this District is only by road and there is no railway in the whole Kundapur Division in which Udipi, Karkal and Kundapur Taluks are situate. If this Court is abolished litigants will be required to pay more batta for their witnesses and it will again aggravate the costliness of litigation. It will in its turn give plenty of scope for richer litigants to harrass their opponents who happen to be in less affluent circumstances and the witnesses also will be unwilling to appear and they will try to evade the summons which will prejudice the litigants and also interfere with the work of the Court. Especially in the rainy season which goes on for nearly 5 months the litigants and their witnesses will be put to privations if the Court is not in easy reach and more so in view of the unbridged rivers which too often become unfordable. There are not as many amenities of life for the litigant public in other places as there are here, which is the second biggest place in this district.

9. One other consideration that should weigh in this connection is the speedy disposal. Recently 88 suits have been transferred from Karkal to this Court. They range from 1933, If the jurisdiction of that Court is enlarged the age of the suits also will grow and I am certain that this feature will not be appreciated by the litigants. While the aim ~~xxxxx~~ should always be to cut short the adjournments the abolition of this Court will necessarily result in resorting to more adjournments. This will again tell upon the purse of the litigant because every time they have to take steps.

10. Under these circumstances I have no hesitation to maintain that in whichever way we look at the case this Court can never be superfluous. If it is felt that this Court has not got sufficient work - I maintain that there is always work for one officer - since it is now patent that the three neighbouring Courts, namely Karkal, Kundapur and Mangalore have become unwieldy I suggest that a slice from the jurisdiction of each of those three Courts may be added to the jurisdiction of this Court. As a matter of fact the whole of Udipi Taluk is not within the jurisdiction of this Court now. Out of 115 villages in Udipi Taluk there are only 67 now under the jurisdiction of this Court. At one time, whether it was due to the unwieldiness of this Court or to want of work in the other three Courts, some of the villages belonging to this Taluk which were in close proximity of the other three Courts were added to those respective Courts. Now, since the other three Courts have become unwieldy the villages once taken away from this Taluk may be re-added to the jurisdiction of this Court. That will conduce to the convenience of the litigants and will also be appreciated by them because for all other administrative purposes, such as revenue, etc. they have to go here. If this is done it will attain both the object, namely relieving the congestion in those

three Courts and finding enough work and, perhaps more, for this Court.

11. I, therefore, submit that this Court is in no way superfluous and is quite indispensable for all the parties concerned.

12. The retention of this Court will conduce to the general good of the public and also it is finding employment for many people in diverse ways. If this is abolished the problem of employment will be aggravated.

PR/

19

To

The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature, MADRAS.

Through

The District Judge of South Kanara, MANGALORE.

Humble Memorial of the Members of the Bar Association, Udipi.

Dated 2nd, April. 1938.

Most Respectfully sheweth,

The Memorialists learn with grave concern that the Government of Madras while considering the possibility of reduction of Civil Courts in the District of South Kanara, have observed that the Court of the District Munsiff at Udipi is centrally situated between the Coondapore, Karkal and Mangalore Courts, that the Udipi District Munsiff's Court appears to be superfluous, and that the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court at Madras have been requested to investigate and report.

The Memorialists beg to submit that there is no justification for the abolition of any of the Courts in the South Kanara District. The fall observed in the institution of suits in the Munsiff's Courts of the District has been due, as elsewhere, to the abnormal financial depression of the past few years; but the same, it is submitted, is only a temporary phase. Further, the volume of work in the Munsiff's Courts of the District has not diminished to any appreciable extent as the fall in the number of suits instituted in those courts is confined to non-contentious money suits mostly on the Small Cause side. This is evident from the heavy pendency in the Coondapore, Karkal and Kasargod Munsiff's Courts, and that which existed until recently in the Courts of the Udipi and Mangalore Munsiffs. The rather low pendency of suits at present in the latter two Courts was brought about by the appointment of additional Munsiffs from time to time at Mangalore and by the exceptionally speedy disposal of suits by continuous hard work during the last one year at Udipi.

In the past when the work in any Court was found to be too heavy a a diminution in the pendency was brought about either by tranferring suits from that Court to another or by the appointment of additional Munsiffs. About a decade ago some 60 suits were transferred from Udipi to Karkal, and just now it is proposed to transfer about 90 suits from Karkal to Udipi in order to bring about the speedy disposal of litigation which has been pending at Karkal from a long time despite the fact that the institution of suits there is comparatively smaller than that at Udipi.

Further, the institution and pendency of Original suits are not the only or satisfactory criteria to determine the sufficiency or otherwise of the volume of work in any of the Courts in the District. The institution of Small Causes and of Original suits and the number of petitions in Execution and Miscellaneous matters in each year are the true indications of the quantity of the work which every Court has to attend to. It has also to be stated that applications under the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act of 1938 have already begun to pour in, and are likely to increase considerably the volume of work in all Courts.

The Memorialists feel constrained to add that the Udipi, Coondapore and Karkal Taluks constituting the Revenue Division of Coondapore are more than 1600 sq. miles in extent and consist of 324 villages having a total population of nearly 5,20,00, and that it would be impossible to administer Civil justice over such an extensive and thickly populated area speedily and cheaply without the existing three Courts. It would be particularly so having regard to (1) numerous unbridged rivers, (2) the hilly and inaccessible nature of the numerous villages along the Western Ghats, (3) the highly unequal distribution of population between the coastal and interior villages and (4) heavy and constant rains during a period of more than four months in the year which cause inundation time and again and make the rivers extremely difficult to cross.

Mention has to be made that some years ago the Government considered the feasibility of reducing the number of Courts in the Coondapore Division by the abolition of the Karkal Munisff's Court, and came to the conclusion that the removal of any of the Courts in the Division was impracticable.

In these circumstances the Memorialists beg to submit that there is enough of work in all the Courts of the District to engage Munsiffs from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., and that there is no justification whatsoever for abolishing any Court in the District.

In any case there are absolutely no grounds for holding that the Court of the District munsiff at Udipi is superfluous.

The town of Udipi is already well developed and it holds out immense possibilities for further developement. In size, population and importance it stands second only to Mangalore which is the District Head-Quarters. On account of its rapid and remarkable improvement and expansion, Udipi has been constituted into a Municipality. The Municipal area has a population of about 18000. Within the limits of the Municipality there are three High Schools, two for boys and one for girls, and a Government Training School for women. The Head Offices of four flourishing Banks, two of which are Scheduled Banks having branches in more than one Province, and the branches of five Banks including the Imperial Bank of India, are located within the Municipal area. Udipi is also the Head Quarters of many other public concerns and institutions including a Mission Hospital for women and children, and the eight famous and historical Mutts which own vast lands situated within the jurisdiction of the Udipi Munsiff's Court. As regards trade, commerce and industry, Udipi is next in importance to Mangalore in the District. The port at Malpe which is just two miles from Udipi is an important and flourishing port, is one of the largest fishing centres on the West Coast, and is so constructed by nature as to possess possibilities of providing a good harbour for shipping. A public company has been recently started at Udipi for the purpose of supplying electricity to the town for lighting and industries. Within about 3½ miles from the town are another High School and a Sugar Factory.

In so far as the Court at Udipi is concerned it is the oldest in the Coondapore Division and has had a continuous existence since its establishment in 1853. It has also been the foster-mother of the Karkal and Coondapore Courts, because when the

work in it became unmanageable its territorial jurisdiction was on more than one occasion curtailed by the detachment of several of its villages and their addition to the Karkal and Coondapore Courts despite the hardships to which the litigants of those villages became subjected to and do still bear. Its jurisdiction is now confined only to 67 villages, though the Udipi Taluk comprises 115 villages.

Even then, the 67 villages under the Udipi Munsiff's Court's jurisdiction have a population of 1,55,728. The density of population of many of these villages is the highest in the District excluding Mangalore town. Although the Udipi Munsiff's Court has come to serve a restricted area, the work of the Court has gone on increasing year after year until the depression period, and it has been invariably more than that of other Courts in the District. Vide Appendix I. This is solely due to the fact that the Udipi Munsiff's Court is situated in a well developed area where trade, commerce and industry have thrived partly on account of the port at Malpe and partly on account of the densely populated agricultural villages surrounding the said area. All along, the town of Udipi alone has been contributing between 35 and 40 per cent of each year's institution in the Udipi Court, and the town and the villages within a radius of 6 miles have been contributing between 55 and 65 per cent of the annual work of the Court. Vide Appendix II. *(A)* & *(B)*

To elucidate further, the Memorialists submit that the District of South Kanara is a strip of land 15 to 40 miles in width lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea with at least 75 per cent of its population concentrated within a belt about 5 miles broad all along the coast. This accounts for the fact that almost all the important towns and all the Civil Courts in the District except the Courts of the District Munsiffs at Karkal and Puthur, are located in this coastal belt. The Revenue Taluks of Karkal and Puthur, situated as they are in the interior and including as they do that portion of the Western Ghats which is in British territory, are composed of large tracts of hilly and forest lands. The villages within those Taluks are comparatively very sparsely populated and they contribute very little to the work of their Courts. Such work as the Karkal Court has is mainly due to the 38 villages of Mangalore Taluk and 15 villages of Udipi Taluk, many of which are coastal villages, ceded to it. This is amply borne out by the following averages of the number of suits per village and per thousand population and the Court fee realised per head in all the Munsiff's Courts in the District during the years 1935 to 1937.

Courts.	Year.	No of Suits per Village.	No. of Suits per 1000 population.	Court Fee per head.
Udipi.	1935	21·9	8·7	0—4—8
	1936	17·2	7·5	0—3—5
	1937	16·0	6·8	0—4—3
Mangalore.	1935	13·6	6·5	0—2—4
	1936	10·5	5·0	0—2—11
	1937	10·0	4·8	0—2—9
Kasargod.	1935	14·2	5·1	0—3—7
	1936	11·1	4·1	0—3—1
	1937	11·0	4·0	0—2—11
Coondapoor.	1935	9·5	6·6	0—3—7
	1936	9·3	6·6	0—3—7
	1937	7·1	5·1	0—2—10
Puthur.	1935	4·7	4·2	0—2—5
	1936	4·9	4·3	0—3—5
	1937	3·7	3·2	0—2—9
Karkal	1935	5·7	3·9	0—1—9
	1936	6·2	4·3	0—3—1
	1937	5·3	3·2	0—2—8

Moreover, the towns of Karkal and Coondapore are singularly lacking in accommodation and in the amenities of life. They are also not capable of development on account of their peculiar situations and topographical conditions.

Now, were the Court at Udipi to be abolished, what would be the consequences? For one thing, the development of the town will be retarded for ever. Its trade and commerce will steadily decline and a considerable portion of its existing population will be forced to seek homes and occupations elsewhere. The agriculturists in the adjoining and remoter villages will be greatly prejudiced in the matter of marketing their produce. The recently constituted Municipality will be seriously affected in the matter of its finance. Secondly, since all but five of its 67 villages are situated within a distance of 12 miles from the Court house, and the said five villages within a distance of 15 miles from the Court house, and since nearly 2/3 of the work of the Udipi Court is contributed by suitors residing within a radius of 5 miles from the Court house, all the villages under the Udipi Court and the merchants, Banks and other institutions of the area will find Karkal or Coondapore to be at a much greater distance from their respective places than Udipi. On the other hand the villages that contribute the major portion of the work of the Karkal Court are the coastal villages taken away from the Revenue Taluks of Mangalore and Udipi, and the litigants of those villages will find Mangalore or Udipi, as the case may be, nearer and more convenient to them than Karkal. Most of the remaining villages of Karkal Court being interior villages, thinly populated, and providing little or no work, will suffer but little by having to go to Udipi or to other Courts for their suits when compared to the hardships the litigants under the Udipi Court will be subjected to by being driven to the Coondapore or Karkal Court. Further, while the Karkal Court's work can be distributed among four Courts, namely Coondapore, Mangalore, Udipi and Puthur, the work of the Udipi Court can only be distributed between the Courts at Karkal and Coondapore, which will make it impossible for those Courts to cope with their work.

The litigant public of the Udipi Munsiff's Court will have to face a further serious difficulty which needs to be mentioned. In Karkal and Coondapore, where despite the comparatively smaller institution of suits, the pendency, for some reason or other, has come to be very high, suitors suffer much on account of numerous adjournments of their suits and other proceedings. If more villages are added to the said Courts, the delay in the disposal of work will be such as to amount to a virtual denial of justice. Government when faced with such a situation, which is sure to arise, will have to appoint additional Munsiffs, and this would in effect mean the removal of a Court at Udipi and the establishment of two Courts in a place where before there had been only one. Hence, even from the point of view of economy, the result expected from the abolition of the Udipi Munsiff's Court would be illusory. From another point of view also, the abolition of the Udipi Munsiff's Court would as a measure of economy prove nugatory, because there is bound to be some fall in litigation due to decline in business and a number of other circumstances consequent on the removal of the Court from Udipi. The inconvenience and expense to the litigant public of the Udipi Munsiff's Court in distant Karkal or Coondapore will deter many from filing suits and executions. At the same time the increase in work of other Courts following on the abolition of the Udipi Court will certainly necessitate the appointment of additional staff permanently and of additional Munsiffs from time to time. The resultant increase in expenditure will take up a considerable portion of the anticipated savings. Even granting that there is likely to be some margin of savings by the removal of the Udipi Court, the Memorialists humbly submit that for the sake of such small gains efficiency in the administration

of justice and the interests of not only the litigant public but also of 1,55,728 people now under the jurisdiction of the Udipi Court, including lawyers, clerks, merchants, Banks and other institutions ought not to be sacrificed.

In conclusion, the Memorialists beg to submit that the abolition of any Court in the District will be tantamount to a violation of the fundamental principles of administration of justice, that justice should be cheap, speedy and convenient. In any case, it is submitted that if the Government feel compelled to abolish one of the Munsiff's Courts in the District as an absolutely necessary measure of economy there is no reason or justification for the abolition of theMunsiff's Court at Udipi having regard to the various circumstances set out above.

The Memorialists, therefore, pray that the Court of the District Munsiff at Udipi may be retained.

For which act of kindness and justice the Memorialists will ever remain grateful.

President

Bar Association, Udipi.

S. No.	Names of Courts	Jurisdiction villages		Population	Year	Original			
		Taluk	No.			No. of institutions	Total	DISPOSAL	
								Uncontested	Contested
1	**Mangalore**	Mangalore	120	255027	1930	435	740	159	271
		Kasargod	7	11036	1931	486	806	214	278
			127	266063	1932	475	797	189	284
					1933	594	835	193	274
					1934	444	794	241	186
					1935	505	879	299	144
					1936	460	904	287	115
					1937	425	934	292	209
2	**Kasargod**	Kasargod	104	280742	1930	974	1641	488	447
			104	280742	1931	645	1361	364	511
					1932	612	1123	273	468
					1933	571	957	246	496
					1934	667	936	320	262
					1935	1043	1504	584	309
					1936	863	1491	586	500
					1937	718	1372	456	249
3	**Puttur**	Puttur	184	205666	1930	987	1481	463	316
		Mangalore	22	28704	1931	579	1275	268	350
			206	234370	1932	523	1190	216	574
					1933	575	1010	224	459
					1934	533	1804	266	300
					1935	517	764	321	218
					1936	583	936	367	251
					1937	432	767	268	239
4	**Karkal**	Karkal	106	142669	1930	772	1233	375	430
		Udipi	15	28424	1931	703	1157	327	336
		Mangalore	38	56296	1932	448	953	217	321
			159	227389	1933	497	1014	255	276
					1934	*710	1284	531	252
					1935	*640	1127	493	155
					1936	*677	1165	492	175
					1937	*658	1172	465	198
5	**Udipi**	Udipi	67	155720	1930	528	806	257	275
			67	155720	1931	534	820	293	236
		Udipi			1932	792	1296	553	361
		Muncipality		18000	1933	544	944	303	410
		Outside		137720	1934	573	985	370	313
					1935	504	831	399	84
					1936	464	819	421	80
					1937	523	913	454	203
6	**Coondapoor**	Coondapoor	103	149004	1930	525	937	232	418
		Udipi	33	43527	1931	515	851	240	339
			136	192531	1932	516	825	275	315
					1933	576	824	304	226
					1934	704	1012	393	298
					1935	506	841	329	172
					1936	527	883	333	234
					1937	399	748	255	172

* The apparent high figure for Original Suits in Karkal Court during the last four years is evident from the corresponding fall on the Small Cause side in those years.

NDIX I

			Small Cause							Court Fees
	PENDENCY		No. of institutions	Total	DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
Total	Total	More than 1 year			Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total	More than 3 months	
430	310	70	1312	1491	972	316	1288	203	20	59714— 0—0
492	314	86	1396	1613	1100	365	1465	148		61848— 0—0
473	324	118	1529	1688	1124	350	1474	214	23	67754— 0—0
467	368	127	1304	1527	973	349	1322	205	59	61817— 0—0
427	367	155	1221	1437	954	232	1186	251	118	46109— 0—0
443	436	206	1234	1490	994	177	1171	319	154	42225— 6—0
402	502	267	872	1007	718	118	836	171	57	49104— 1—0
601	333	88	840	1210	825	200	1025	185	57	46618—12—0
935	706	305	465	578	414	106	520	58	11	54977— 0—0
875	486	308	782	848	540	197	737	111	6	56839— 0—0
741	382	211	859	975	616	286	902	73	1	60372— 0—0
742	215	27	830	908	579	233	812	96	2	59901— 0—0
582	354	52	826	925	651	154	805	120	26	67167— 0—0
893	611	149	402	452	327	77	404	48	8	63918—13—0
896	605	196	292	342	238	49	287	55	11	54761—11—0
705	667	220	375	420	223	68	291	135	57	50897— 7—0
779	702	211	304	349	198	111	309	40	4	64545— 0—0
618	657	374	643	695	459	141	600	85	8	59604—14—0
790	400	188	638	728	422	219	641	87	12	59576—15—0
683	327	34	598	687	453	133	586	101	29	59501—15—0
566	328	69	542	650	432	130	562	88	41	55615— 7—0
539	325	57	467	555	375	71	446	109	48	35614— 0—0
618	318	49	488	552	375	105	480	72	22	50571—11—0
507	260	68	329	405	291	71	362	43	9	41468— 9—0
805	428	116	291	318	208	81	289	29	1	47532— 0—0
663	494	182	311	346	216	77	293	53	10	42627— 0—0
538	415	176	597	651	376	201	577	74	18	44869— 0—0
531	483	160	629	706	479	173	652	54	10	47835— 0—0
813	471	125	361	416	326	64	390	26	6	61693—10—0
648	479	175	265	288	205	31	236	52	21	27699— 4—0
667	498	212	311	363	255	52	307	56	22	43234— 0—0
663	509	240	185	244	159	52	211	33	11	38755— 3—0
532	274	48	1078	1198	773	292	1065	133	17	55752— 0—0
520	291	94	1164	1297	878	243	1121	176	58	57510— 0—0
914	382	62	852	1031	749	204	953	78	6	59362— 0—0
713	231	9	887	966	654	191	845	121	12	53856— 0—0
683	302	18	897	1018	760	171	931	87	6	49034— 0—0
483	348	100	879	963	775	68	843	120	38	46119— 0—0
501	318	121	691	820	641	56	697	123	38	32961— 4—0
657	256	44	557	683	501	65	566	117	31	40979— 9—0
650	287	26	966	1044	664	297	961	83	12	59741— 0—0
579	272	17	957	1038	614	327	941	97	6	41470— 0—0
590	235	25	1024	1126	675	338	1013	113	11	54563— 0—0
530	294	42	905	1019	714	210	924	95	11	52327— 0—0
691	321	42	886	931	653	157	810	121	40	53703—15—0
501	340	78	778	908	629	134	763	145	71	43395— 4—0
567	316	92	748	902	604	127	731	171	106	44511— 9—0
427	321	120	573	753	543	118	661	92	6	34870— 0—0

e to the fact that the Munsifs for the time being had no extended Small Cause jurisdiction as is

APPENDIX II

(A)

Serial No.	Villages.	Distance from Ct. house.	Population.	Original Suits.			Small Cause Suits.		
				1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
1	Alevoor	5	1462	10	2	4	3	2	6
2	Amblapadi	2	1286	5	4	4	8	7	1
3	Anjar	10	1609	1	0	0	1	2	4
4	Aroor	10	2207	2	3	3	2	7	1
5	Athradi	6	834	0	0	1	2	6	2
6	Badagabettu	3	5219	16	21	22	17	11	12
7	Badagabettu 80	8	1219	0	0	0	1	2	1
8	Bada	12	3435	10	5	17	17	13	8
9	Badanidiyur	5	1865	1	1	4	5	8	0
10	Baikadi	6	1187	5	12	6	8	3	4
11	Bellampalli	7	1043	2	1	1	6	8	6
12	Belle	6	2454	4	2	3	7	1	12
13	Bommarabettu	12	3594	9	6	4	15	7	3
14	Cherkadi	12	3046	8	6	2	12	6	3
15	Chanthar	9	1804	8	18	8	21	13	18
16	Haluvalli	14	1040	0	2	4	2	0	1
17	Handadi	9	1477	4	3	1	5	7	6
18	Haradi	9	1999	9	4	9	8	8	5
19	Havanje	8	1708	4	1	3	7	5	4
20	Herga	6	2780	7	5	9	13	9	7
21	Herur (N.)	7	1462	3	5	1	6	5	2
22	Herur (B.)	10	484	1	0	1	0	0	1
23	Hirebettu	6	1380	0	1	0	5	0	1
24	Hosur	15	1204	2	0	1	9	1	1
25	Innanje	7	1769	7	4	6	11	10	4
26	Kadekar	3	2367	4	5	7	10	6	6
27	Kattingere	8	1243	3	6	5	2	3	0
28	Kelarkalabettu	5	625	2	0	0	4	3	1
29	Kenjur	16	1355	3	2	3	6	3	0
30	Kidiyur	3	2078	5	8	3	15	3	3
31	Kodavur	3	6956	29	21	15	28	18	14
32	Korangrapadi	3	1546	4	10	2	7	4	5
33	Kote	5	1490	3	3	7	2	7	4
34	Kudi (Sural).	14	1894	4	0	3	8	2	1
35	Kudigram	10	1825	0	0	0	0	0	4
36	Kukkehalli	9	1557	2	5	2	3	7	8
37	Kumragodu	9	1132	2	2	1	7	6	4
38	Kurkal	6	2498	2	0	4	11	6	6
39	Kuthpadi	3	1297	1	2	3	0	0	3
40	Majur	9	1153	4	3	5	6	13	1
41	Mallar	10	1824	4	5	6	10	11	4
42	Manipura	5	2730	5	1	2	10	9	4
43	Marane	6	595	2	0	0	2	0	0
44	Matpadi	8	925	3	5	6	2	1	1
45	Mattu	6	1886	5	14	10	13	6	15
46	Mudabettu	5	1565	3	2	3	4	5	5
47	Mudanidambur	2	6317	107	114	116	265	236	166
48	Mulur	10	1622	3	2	8	6	2	3
49	Nalkur	16	1661	1	0	3	3	4	3
50	Nilavar	11	2502	3	3	8	5	4	4
51	Padu	8	2457	3	4	3	11	3	9
52	Pangal	6	1445	2	3	5	3	6	2
53	Pejamangore	12	1853	2	4	2	8	10	2
54	Perdur	12	4519	19	12	28	19	14	24
55	Pernankila	9	1219	0	4	0	2	5	3
56	Puttur	2	2141	6	9	10	8	14	4
57	Shivalli	3	8639	32	26	22	34	22	18
58	Shirva	12	5879	13	12	13	20	7	11
59	Tenka	13	2793	5	0	2	5	3	3
60	Tenkanidiyur	5	1634	10	6	4	14	10	11

APPENDIX II (A) *(Contnued.)*

Serial No.	Villages.	Distance from Ct. house.	Popu-lation.	Original Suits.			Smal Cause Suits.		
				1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
61	Tonse (East)	5	4590	18	16	23	22	17	19
62	Tonse (West)	6	3740	87	21	15	31	21	22
63	Udiyavar	3	6206	35	11	17	29	22	13
64	Uliyargoli	7	2614	6	2	5	5	9	5
65	Uppoor	5	4155	11	17	14	22	13	16
66	Varamballi	9	2146	4	2	9	20	2	16
67	Yenagudde	4	2008	6	5	6	6	12	9
	TOTAL.		155728	504	464	523	879	691	560

APPENDIX II

(B)

Area	Year	Institution			Court's total Institution	Percentage of col. 5 figure to col. 6 figure
		Original	Small Cause	Total		
1 Udipi Town	1935	179	327	506	1383	36%
Villages	1936	187	298	485	1155	42%
	1937	184	210	394	1080	36%
2 Udipi Town and Villages with in a radius of 6 miles	1935	327	584	911	1383	65%
	1936	298	367	665	1155	58%
	1637	210	386	599	1080	55%

Appendix III 29

~~18~~ -

Statement showing the institution of Execution Petitions, Miscellaneous Petitions and Original Petitions in the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 in the Court of the District Munsif of Udipi.

	Year of institution.		
	1935.	1936.	1937.
R.E.P.	1155	1002	1077
S.E.P.	1846	1734	1269
R.I.A.	942	824	1135
S.I.A.	223	185	198
R.E.A.	789	767	962
S.E.A.	376	473	376
O.P.	82	104	65

District Munsif's Court,
Udipi,.
Dated 5th April 1938.

(Sd) --

District Munsif.

PR/

~~18~~

24/19 26

Home Dept

Letter No. 4432 & 10/9/38

To

The Hon'ble the C.S.
of the High Ct of Judicature
at Madras

Hon'ble Sir,

Comb. Civil. The District of South Kanara. Abolition. Reference corresponding ending with Mr Appadu letter Fin. & No. 1781/38D2 & 8.8. 1938.

Hyd. 3 Cf.

The Government have examined the question whether any of the Civil Courts ~~should be abolished~~ in the South Kanara district are unnecessary, and should be abolished. They have arrived at the decision that no Court should be abolished at present, but that the question of the abolition of one District Munsif's Court

1 & 2 Cf.

should be reconsidered after six months, when more experience will have been gained with reference

Dpd. by V. Post Messenger
Dpr.'s initials. BV
Date 12.9.1938.

to the state of work then.
~~To the additions and the~~
~~extra work that the contr~~
~~will have to do on account~~
~~of the Madras Agricultural~~
~~Relief Act~~ I am to request
that the Hon'ble the Judges
will be so good as to forward
a report to Government ~~early~~ about
April 1939 on the question of the
~~working in regard to the abolition~~ question of abolishing
a District Munsif Court
in the South Kanara District.

29
p & rj

ii.2 (after b
in pencil)

Case Book.

~~RS.~~
9/9
CRV
9/9

10.9.38

30

Extract of notes from the file relating to reduction of unnecessary civil courts in the districts of ~~North and South Malabar and~~ South Kanara.

Home Dept. E

x x

South Kanara.

p.1 Ex:

Dt.Munsif's Court, Mangalore.

The number of O.S. instituted in this court has generally decreased (about 20%). There has also been a decrease in disposals and this has reflected in the increased pendency which is about 1¼ year's disposal.

The small cause work in the court appears to have slightly decreased.

The court cannot however be abolished in view of the pendency.

p.2 Ex(T)

Dt.Munsif's Court, Kasargod.

The institution of O.S. in this court has increased in recent years. The pendency has been on the increase in spite of improved disposals.

There appears to be a considerable fall in the small cause work of this court.

There seems to be no possibility of abolishing this court.

p.3 Ex (T)

Dt.Munsif's Court, Udipi. The institutions of O.S. in the court may be said to have fallen by about 40%. The increase in pendency is presumably due to the short disposals.

The small cause work in the court was steady between 1932-35. The pendency is low.

The possibility of the abolition of this court may perhaps be further examined.

p.4 Ex (T)

Dt.Munsif's Court, Coondapur.

A fall (about 40%) in the number of institutions

of O.S. in the court is discernible. The disposal of suits since 1931 has been somewhat steady and had actually increased in 1936. Though the pendency had been on the increase since 1932, it has slightly fallen in 1936.

The small cause work in the court has slightly decreased.

It is perhaps not possible to abolish this court.

30 Dt.Munsif's Court, Karkal.

The number of institution of O.S. in the court had fallen during 1932-33, but has risen since then. The pendency (about 80% of the disposals) has been increasing in spite of improved disposals since 1934.

The small cause work in the court is at present in the same level as in 1927.

It is not possible to abolish this court.

Dt.Munsif's Court, Puttur.

The number of O.S. instituted in the court seems have declined since 1928, the fall being about 30%. There has been a fall in disposals as well. The pendency (about 50% of the disposals) has been steady since 1933.

The small cause work in the court has slgithly declined and the pendency is very small.

It does not seem possible to abolish this court.

Sub Court, Mangalore.

O.S. The institutions have been somewhat steady. A decline in disposals is noticeable. The increase in pendency is probably due to short disposals.

Appeals. There is a tendency for the disposals to decline and the pendency to increase.

Excluding the year 1936, there has been a considerable fall in the small cause work of this court (by about 60%).

In view of the pendency of O.S. and appeals,

it is not possible to abolish this court. There is sufficient O.S. work.

Dt.Court, South Kanara. The number of original suits instituted in the court has declined and so also the disposals. The pendency has risen considerably during 1934-35.

The number of appeals instituted has been on the decrease (a fall of about 40%). The disposals have been somewhat steady. The pendency has been on the increase.

The Sessions work seems to have decreased. The number of criminal appeals and revision petitions disposed of seem to be on the increase.

It is not possible to abolish this Dt.Court.

R.R.
21-1-38

C.V.V.
23-1-38.

South Kanara District.

(a) Dt.Munsifs' Courts.

There is a decrease in the work to the extent of one-third o in the Dt.Munsifs' Courts at Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. The Court at Udipi which is midway between Coondapur, Karkal and Mangalore might well be abolished.

(b) Sub Court. There is only one subrcourt at Mangalore and that has sufficient work.

(c). Dt.Court . Though there is a fall in the institutions, appeals and sessions cases, it does not appear possible to abolish the Dt.Court.

B.R.
27-1-38

H.M.H.

A. 33

(Issued as letter No. 9739 E-1 dated 17-3-38).

From the High Court, R.O.C.No. 1781-38 D2, d/8-5-38.

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17594 E 38
19-5-38.

Courts - Abolition - South Kanara Dt.

In view of the fall in the volume of work coming up before the Dt.Munsif's Courts at Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur, the High Court was asked to consider the possibility of abolishing the court at Udipi which is midway between Coondapur, Karkal and Mangalore. The Dt.Judge does not recommend the abolition of any court in the district, and the High Court agrees with him.

2. The Dt.Judge admits that there has been a general fall in the institutions in almost all the Dt.Munsifs' Courts in the district. He argues that, while the courts at Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur, have no doubt reduced work, the file in the other courts is congested and that all that is required is a redistribution of jurisdiction. He has not, however, given any idea as to how he would redistribute the jurisdiction, or how such redistribution will affect the files of the different courts.

3. It is admitted that there has been a general fall in the institutions in almost all the Dt. Munsifs' Courts, but it is contended that it is not peculiar to the district, but common to the presidency. It is submitted that the Government have been examining the question of reduction of of courts in the other districts as well, on the basis of fall in institutions.

4. It has been explained why the institutions in the Udipi Dt.Munsif's Court had fallen, how the court has been of relief to other courts in the neighbourhood and how the work of the courts can be brought to a normal level. These points

refer to the necessity for the retention of a court at Udipi, but do not make out a case against the reduction of a court in the district.

5. The Dt.Judge has dwelt at length on the physical features of the districts and tried to point out how the litigant public will suffer if the court at Udipi is abolished. It has been argued that the Udipi court has been working at a profit, that the place is a rising town, that the Agriculturists' Relief Act is likely to increase the work of the courts and that, therefore, the question of abolition of courts may be deferred for a year.

6. It is observed that about 4221 O.S. and 4416 S.Cs. were instituted in all the Dt.Munsifs' Courts in South Kanara in 1930 and that the figures for 1937 were 3185 O.S. and 2859 S.Cs. There has thus been a reduction of about 1000 O.S. and 1600 S.cause suits during the past eight years. The reduction is about 25 per cent and on this basis, the abolition of one court in the district seems reasonable. It is therefore for consideration whether the High Court may be informed -

(1) that there has been sufficient reduction in the volume of work coming up before the Dt.Munsifs' Courts of the district to warrant the abolition of one court in the district;

(2) that proposals may be forwarded for the abolition of any one of the Dt.Munsifs' Courts in the district and the redistribution of its jurisdiction in the best manner possible having regard to the convenience of the public.

8. For orders. An extract from the collector's fortnightly report is put up at (R).

N.R.
28-5-38.
C.V.V.
28-5-38.

& 35

17584

There is a case for abolition of one Dt. Munsif's Court in the district and it should be possible to do so by a judicious redistribution of jurisdiction.

BB 1/6

S

Logue

HB

2.6.

M.C.P

SOUTH KANARA.

There are six District Munsifs Courts, one Sub-court and one District Court in the district. It is seen from the statistics that there has been a fall in the institutions in almost all the Munsifs courts. What is suggested is that the Udipi Dt.Munsif's court might be abolished. The institution in that court has fallen from 766 in 1927 to 464 in 1936. The old standard outturn for the original suits was 905. In small causes also, there is a big fall. At present, the institutions are only 691 in 1936 as compared with 1054 in 1927. If any court is to be abolished in this district, it can only be either Udipi or Coondapur. Geographically, it will mean less inconvenience to the people if Udipi court is abolished in preference to the Coondapur court. Coondapur happens to be in the northernmost region of the district. It is observed that about 4221 original suits and 4416 small cause suits were instituted in all courts together in the year 1930 while in the year 1937 the figures were 3185 and 2859 respectively. That is to say, the district when taken as a whole, there is a fall to the extent of 25 % in the institutions. Representations have been received from the public of Udipi. It so happens that Udipi is almost the second important town in the district. As it is, all the villages in the Udipi taluk do not come within the jurisdiction of the Udipi Munsif's court. There are some within the jurisdiction of Karkal Munsif's court. Udipi is a flourishing town and is thickly populated. It is said that the greatest portion of the work in this court is from people within

six miles of the Court house. This court has been established in 1853. Karkal court has got heavy work, so much so it is almost a common practice now to transfer suits for trial to Udipi court. If Udipi court is abolished, its jurisdiction has necessarily to be divided between Coondapur, Karkal and Mangalore. The whole of South Kanara district is very badly served by roads. Many of the rivers are unfordable during the monsoon period. For nearly five months in the year it causes immense inconvenience to the litigant public who have to go to distant places after crossing several rivers which are unbridged. In this state of circumstan I do not think we can abolish any court in the South Kanara district now. The question of the abolition of one Munsif's court may lie over till sometime, say about six months, when we will have gained more experience. ~~as regards the need for the continuance of all the courts both~~ with reference to the institutions and the extra work that the courts will have to do on account of the Madras Agriculturists Debt Relief Act.

HOME SECRETARIAT 10 JUL 1939 GOVT. OF MADRAS

12 Jul 1939

9 38

Extract of D.O. No. [illegible] dated 13.9.38
from Chief Secretary, Colombo to all Govt. Agents.

I have spoken to C.J.C. in connection with the decision of the Government to the Legislature and he likes to have this in the latter course - to send one communication covering all cases or to send different communications. I prefer the latter course if that is all right please put a draft. Next month Proctor and Chitty I have to make such alteration about their places with Lewis and find out whether there is a considerable fall in the revenue case. The Bar Association strongly urges the abolition of the Sub Court.

D.J.D.
G.G.C.S.

South Kanara.

1½ 7-8 ante

a.s.

With reference to N. M's orders on
1½ 7-8 ante
a draft letter to the High Court is
submitted for approval.

hls.
9/9 cm
9/9

BB
10/9

S
10.9.38

Home Department.

No. Ms. 4432.

From

H.R.Uzielli Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the

High Court of Judicature at Madras.

Dated, Fort St. George, the 10th September 1936.

Hon'ble Sir,

Courts - Civil - The District of South Kanara - Abolition.
Reference.- Correspondence ending with Mr.Appa Rao's letter No...o.1701/36-2, dated the 6th May 1933.

The Government have examined the question whether any of the Civil Courts in the South Kanara district are unnecessary and should be abolished. They have arrived at the decision that no court should be abolished at present, but that the question of the abolition of one District Munsif's Court should be reconsidered after six months with reference to the state of work then. I am to request that the Hon'ble the Judges will be so good as to forward a report to the Government about April 1937 on the question of the possibility of abolishing a District Munsif's Court in the South Kanara District.

I have the honour to be,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

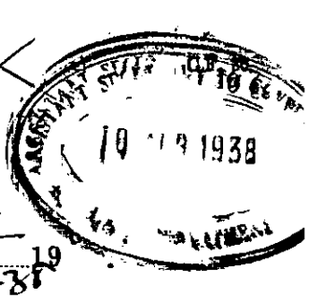
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

A.s.

Petitions Received in regard to the Abolition of the District Munsif's Court at Udipi, in the South Kanara district.

Local administration DEPARTMENT.

41



132328

11-4-38

Received ..... 19 . *Registered* 19

Subject.

Courts--District Munsiff's Court, Udipi--proposed abolition--Council Resolution communicated.

*****

Enclosures.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

R.Dis. No. 2385-38.

Station Udipi, *Dated the* 1st April, 1938.

From (Name) M.L.Ry., M. Narayana Shenoy, B.A., B.L.

(Designation) Commissioner, Udipi Municipality.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Law Department, Fort St. George,
Madras.

Through The Chairman, Municipal Council, Udipi. Department.

Sir,

I am to communicate to you a copy of Council Resolution No.9 and 10 urging the retention of the--- District Munsiff's Court, Udipi. This is an ancient Court, from whose jurisdiction several villages were removed and given over to Courts established much later at a time when there was congestion here. I am to---- state that Udipi has a right to get back those villages at least when its very existence is threatened. Udipi next to Mangalore is the most important town in the--- district and its people have therefore a right to have the judicial court retained. I have the honour, therefore to request, by direction of the Council, that the Government may be pleased to retain the court here.

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner.

I.T.C.

Forwarded.

Chairman.M.C. 8.4.38.

VR/8.4.

Extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council, Udipi, dated 31-3-38.

43

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xx xx xx

9. By M.R.Ry., A. Shambhu Shetty, Avl., dated 23-3-38.

"whereas by the abolition of the Udipi District Munsiff's Court by Government, Udipi will not only lose its importance in all respects, but also the income of the Municipality from many sources will be depleted and thus create difficulties and whereas about a lakh of people within the court jurisdiction will be subjected to great difficulties and losses, this---- Council resolves to request the Government and other concerned authorities not to either abolish or to cancel the Udipi District Munsiff's Court but to retain it permanently."

10. By M.R.Ry., L. S. Nayak, Avl., dated 29-3-38.

"That this Council is of opinion that the removal of the local District Munsiff's Court will put the public of Udipi in great difficulties and troubles and requests the Government of Madras to retain the court in Udipi."

Resolutions 9 & 10 were discussed and the following resolution was passed unanimously:--

'This Council views with great concern the opinion entertained by Government that the Court of the District Munsiff at Udipi is superfluous and its proposal to abolish the same. In view that the abolition of court, will, in addition to placing immense difficulties in the way of suitors from out of a total population of 1,60,000 getting justice cheaply and speedily, retard the progress and development of the Udipi Taluk in general and of the Municipal area in particular, this council resolves to request Government not to abolish the court at Udipi but to retain it permanently.'

xx xx xx

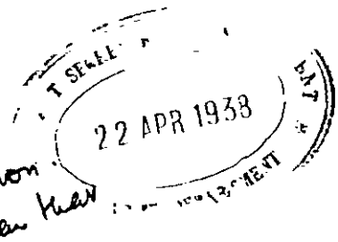
Sd. .. Laxminarayana Rao,
Chairman.M.C.

True Extract.

Commissioner.U.M.

VR/2

(1)



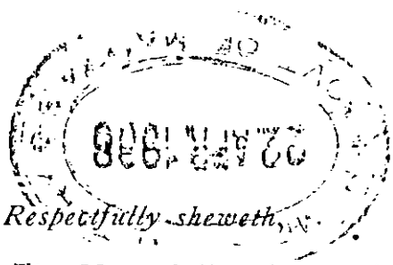
44

14403

Presented by a deputation
Prima facie it appears that
Karkal M.C. can be
abolished in preference to
Udupi. Please look up
alongwith the papers when
the question of abolition is
decided up

21/4

Humble Memorial of the Members of the Bar Association, Udipi.



Dated 2nd, April. 1938.

Most Respectfully sheweth,

The Memorialists learn with grave concern that the Government of Madras while considering the possibility of reduction of Civil Courts in the District of South Kanara, have observed that the Court of the District Munsiff at Udipi is centrally situated between the Coondapore, Karkal and Mangalore Courts, that the Udipi District Munsiff's Court appears to be superfluous, and that the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court at Madras have been requested to investigate and report.

The Memorialists beg to submit that there is no justification for the abolition of any of the Courts in the South Kanara District. The fall observed in the institution of suits in the Munsiff's Courts of the District has been due, as elsewhere, to the abnormal financial depression of the past few years; but the same, it is submitted, is only a temporary phase. Further, the volume of work in the Munsiff's Courts of the District has not diminished to any appreciable extent as the fall in the number of suits instituted in those courts is confined to non-contentious money suits mostly on the Small Cause side. This is evident from the heavy pendency in the Coondapore, Karkal and Kasargód Munsiff's Courts, and that which existed until recently in the Courts of the Udipi and Mangalore Munsiffs. The rather low pendency of suits at present in the latter two Courts was brought about by the appointment of additional Munsiffs from time to time at Mangalore and by the exceptionally speedy disposal of suits by continuous hard work during the last one year at Udipi.

In the past when the work in any Court was found to be too heavy a a diminution in the pendency was brought about either by tranferring suits from that Court to another or by the appointment of additional Munsiffs. About a decade ago some 60 suits were transferred from Udipi to Karkal, and just now it is proposed to transfer about 90 suits from Karkal to Udipi in order to bring about the speedy disposal of litigation which has been pending at Karkal from a long time despite the fact that the institution of suits there is comparatively smaller than that at Udipi.

Further, the institution and pendency of Original suits are not the only o satisfactory criteria to determine the sufficiency or otherwise of the volume of worl in any of the Courts in the District. The institution of Small Causes and of Original suits and the number of petitions in Execution and Miscellaneous matters in each year are the true indications of the quantity of the work which every Court has to attend to. It has also to be stated that applications under the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act of 1938 have already begun to pour in, and are likely to increase considerably the volume of work in all Courts.

The Memorialists feel constrained to add that the Udipi, Coondapore and Karkal Taluks constituting the Revenue Division of Coondapore are more than 1600 sq. miles in extent and consist of 324 villages having a total population of nearly 5,20,000 and that it would be impossible to administer Civil justice over such an extensive and thickly populated area speedily and cheaply without the existing three Courts. It would be particularly so having regard to (1) numerous unbridged rivers, (2) the hilly and inaccessible nature of the numerous villages along the Western Ghats, (3) the highly unequal distribution of population between the coastal and interior villages and (4) heavy and constant rains during a period of more than four months in the year which cause inundation time and again and make the rivers extremely difficult to cross.

Mention has to be made that some years ago the Government considered the feasibility of reducing the number of Courts in the Coondapore Division by the abolition of the Karkal Munisff's Court, and came to the conclusion that the removal of any of the Courts in the Division was impracticable.

In these circumstances the Memorialists beg to submit that there is enough of work in all the Courts of the District to engage Munsiffs from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., and that there is no justification whatsoever for abolishing any Court in the District.

In any case there are absolutely no grounds for holding that the Court of the District munsiff at Udipi is superfluous.

The town of Udipi is already well developed and it holds out immense possibilities for further developement. In size, population and importance it stands second only to Mangalore which is the District Head-Quarters. On account of its rapid and remarkable improvement and expansion, Udipi has been constituted into a Municipality. The Municipal area has a population of about 18000. Within the limits of the Municipality there are three High Schools, two for boys and one for girls, and a Government Training School for women. The Head Offices of four flourishing Banks, two of which are Scheduled Banks having branches in more than one Province, and the branches of five Banks including the Imperial Bank of India, are located within the Municipal area. Udipi is also the Head Quarters of many other public concerns and institutions including a Mission Hospital for women and children, and the eight famous and historical Mutts which own vast lands situated within the jurisdiction of the Udipi Munsiff's Court. As regards trade, commerce and industry, Udipi is next in importance to Mangalore in the District. The port at Malpe which is just two miles from Udipi is an important and flourishing port, is one of the largest fishing centres on the West Coast, and is so constructed by nature as to possess possibilities of providing a good harbour for shipping. A public company has been recently started at Udipi for the purpose of supplying electricity to the town for lighting and industries. Within about 3½ miles from the town are another High School and a Sugar Factory.

In so far as the Court at Udipi is concerned it is the oldest in the Coondapore Division and has had a continuous existence since its establishment in 1853. It has also been the foster-mother of the Karkal and Coondapore Courts, because when the

work in it became unmanageable its territorial jurisdiction was on more than one occasion curtailed by the detachment of several of its villages and their addition to the Karkal and Coondapore Courts despite the hardships to which the litigants of those villages became subjected to and do still bear. Its jurisdiction is now confined only to 67 villages, though the Udipi Taluk comprises 115 villages.

Even then, the 67 villages under the Udipi Munsiff's Court's jurisdiction have a population of 1,55,728. The density of population of many of these villages is the highest in the District excluding Mangalore town. Although the Udipi Munsiff's Court has come to serve a restricted area, the work of the Court has gone on increasing year after year until the depression period, and it has been invariably more than that of other Courts in the District. Vide Appendix I. This is solely due to the fact that the Udipi Munsiff's Court is situated in a well developed area where trade, commerce and industry have thrived partly on account of the port at Malpe and partly on account of the densely populated agricultural villages surrounding the said area. All along, the town of Udipi alone has been contributing between 35 and 40 per cent of each year's institution in the Udipi Court, and the town and the villages within a radius of 6 miles have been contributing between 55 and 65 per cent of the annual work of the Court. Vide Appendix II. *(A)* & *(B)*

To elucidate further, the Memorialists submit that the District of South Kanara is a strip of land 15 to 40 miles in width lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea with at least 75 per cent of its population concentrated within a belt about 5 miles broad all along the coast. This accounts for the fact that almost all the important towns and all the Civil Courts in the District except the Courts of the District Munsiffs at Karkal and Puthur, are located in this coastal belt. The Revenue Taluks of Karkal and Puthur, situated as they are in the interior and including as they do that portion of the Western Ghats which is in British territory, are composed of large tracts of hilly and forest lands. The villages within those Taluks are comparatively very sparsely populated and they contribute very little to the work of their Courts. Such work as the Karkal Court has is mainly due to the 38 villages of Mangalore Taluk and 15 villages of Udipi Taluk, many of which are coastal villages, ceded to it. This is amply borne out by the following averages of the number of suits per village and per thousand population and the Court fee realised per head in all the Munsiff's Courts in the District during the years 1935 to 1937.

Courts.	Year.	No of Suits per Village.	No. of Suits per 1000 population.	Court Fee per head.
Udipi.	1935	21·9	8·7	0—4—8
	1936	17·2	7·5	0—3—5
	1937	16·0	6·8	0—4—3
Mangalore.	1935	13·6	6·5	0—2—4
	1936	10·5	5·0	0—2—11
	1937	10·0	4·8	0—2—9
Kasargod.	1935	14·2	5·1	0—3—7
	1936	11·1	4·1	0—3—1
	1937	11·0	4·0	0—2—11
Coondapoor.	1935	9·5	6·6	0—3—7
	1936	9·3	6·6	0—3—7
	1937	7·1	5·1	0—2—10
Puthur.	1935	4·7	4·2	0—2—5
	1936	4·9	4·3	0—3—5
	1937	3·7	3·2	0—2—9
Karkal	1935	5·7	3·9	0—1—9
	1936	6·2	4·3	0—3—1
	1937	5·3	3·2	0—2—8

Moreover, the towns of Karkal and Coondapore are singularly lacking in accommodation and in the amenities of life. They are also not capable of development on account of their peculiar situations and topographical conditions.

Now, were the Court at Udipi to be abolished, what would be the consequences? For one thing, the development of the town will be retarded for ever. Its trade and commerce will steadily decline and a considerable portion of its existing population will be forced to seek homes and occupations elsewhere. The agriculturists in the adjoining and remoter villages will be greatly prejudiced in the matter of marketing their produce. The recently constituted Municipality will be seriously affected in the matter of its finance. Secondly, since all but five of its 67 villages are situated within a distance of 12 miles from the Court house, and the said five villages within a distance of 15 miles from the Court house, and since nearly 2/3 of the work of the Udipi Court is contributed by suitors residing within a radius of 5 miles from the Court house, all the villages under the Udipi Court and the merchants, Banks and other institutions of the area will find Karkal or Coondapore to be at a much greater distance from their respective places than Udipi. On the other hand the villages that contribute the major portion of the work of the Karkal Court are the coastal villages taken away from the Revenue Taluks of Mangalore and Udipi, and the litigants of those villages will find Mangalore or Udipi, as the case may be, nearer and more convenient to them than Karkal. Most of the remaining villages of Karkal Court being interior villages, thinly populated, and providing little or no work, will suffer but little by having to go to Udipi or to other Courts for their suits when compared to the hardships the litigants under the Udipi Court will be subjected to by being driven to the Coondapore or Karkal Court. Further, while the Karkal Court's work can be distributed among four Courts, namely Coondapore, Mangalore, Udipi and Puthur, the work of the Udipi Court can only be distributed between the Courts at Karkal and Coondapore, which will make it impossible for those Courts to cope with their work.

The litigant public of the Udipi Munsiff's Court will have to face a further serious difficulty which needs to be mentioned. In Karkal and Coondapore, where despite the comparatively smaller institution of suits, the pendency, for some reason or other, has come to be very high, suitors suffer much on account of numerous adjournments of their suits and other proceedings. If more villages are added to the said Courts, the delay in the disposal of work will be such as to amount to a virtual denial of justice. Government when faced with such a situation, which is sure to arise, will have to appoint additional Munsiffs, and this would in effect mean the removal of a Court at Udipi and the establishment of two Courts in a place where before there had been only one. Hence, even from the point of view of economy, the result expected from the abolition of the Udipi Munsiff's Court would be illusory. From another point of view also, the abolition of the Udipi Munsiff's Court would as a measure of economy prove nugatory, because there is bound to be some fall in litigation due to decline in business and a number of other circumstances consequent on the removal of the Court from Udipi. The inconvenience and expense to the litigant public of the Udipi Munsiff's Court in distant Karkal or Coondapore will deter many from filing suits and executions. At the same time the increase in work of other Courts following on the abolition of the Udipi Court will certainly necessitate the appointment of additional staff permanently and of additional Munsiffs from time to time. The resultant increase in expenditure will take up a considerable portion of the anticipated savings. Even granting that there is likely to be some margin of savings by the removal of the Udipi Court, the Memorialists humbly submit that for the sake of such small gains efficiency in the administration

5/146/

of justice and the interests of not only the litigant public but also of 1,55,728 people now under the jurisdiction of the Udipi Court, including lawyers, clerks, merchants, Banks and other institutions ought not to be sacrificed.

In conclusion, the Memorialists beg to submit that the abolition of any Court in the District will be tantamount to a violation of the fundamental principles of administration of justice, that justice should be cheap, speedy and convenient. In any case, it is submitted that if the Government feel compelled to abolish one of the Munsiff's Courts in the District as an absolutely necessary measure of economy there is no reason or justification for the abolition of theMunsiff's Court at Udipi having regard to the various circumstances set out above.

The Memorialists, therefore, pray that the Court of the District Munsiff at Udipi may be retained.

For which act of kindness and justice the Memorialists will ever remain grateful.

President

Bar Association, Udipi.

S. No.	Names of Courts	Jurisdiction villages		Population	Year	Original			
		Taluk	No.			No. of institutions	Total	DISPOSAL	
								Uncontested	Contested
1	**Mangalore**	Mangalore	120	255027	1930	435	740	159	271
		Kasargod	7	11036	1931	486	806	214	278
			127	266063	1932	475	797	189	284
					1933	504	835	193	274
					1934	444	794	241	186
					1935	505	879	299	144
					1936	460	904	287	115
					1937	425	934	292	309
2	**Kasargod**	Kasargod	104	280742	1930	974	1641	488	447
			104	280742	1931	645	1361	364	511
					1932	612	1123	273	468
					1933	571	957	246	496
					1934	667	936	320	262
					1935	1043	1504	584	309
					1936	863	1491	586	300
					1937	748	1372	456	249
3	**Puttur**	Puttur	184	205666	1930	987	1481	463	316
		Mangalore	22	28704	1931	579	1275	268	350
			206	234370	1932	523	1190	216	574
					1933	575	1010	224	459
					1934	533	894	266	300
					1935	517	764	321	218
					1936	583	936	367	251
					1937	432	767	268	239
4	**Karkal**	Karkal	106	142669	1930	772	1233	375	430
		Udipi	15	28424	1931	703	1157	327	336
		Mangalore	38	56296	1932	448	953	217	321
			159	227389	1933	497	1014	255	276
					1934	*710	1284	531	252
					1935	*640	1127	493	155
					1936	*677	1165	492	175
					1937	*658	1172	465	198
5	**Udipi**	Udipi	67	155720	1930	528	806	257	275
			67	155720	1931	534	820	293	236
					1932	792	1296	553	361
		Udipi Muncipality		18000	1933	544	944	303	410
					1934	573	985	370	313
		Outside		137720	1935	504	831	399	84
					1936	464	819	421	80
					1937	523	913	454	203
6	**Coondapoor**	Coondapoor	103	149004	1930	525	937	232	418
		Udipi	33	43527	1931	545	851	240	339
			136	192531	1932	546	825	275	315
					1933	576	824	304	226
					1934	704	1012	393	298
					1935	506	841	329	172
					1936	527	883	333	234
					1937	399	748	255	172

* The apparent high figure for Original Suits in Karkal Court during the last four years is evident from the corresponding fall on the Small Cause side in those years.

DIX I

	PENDENCY		Small Cause							Court Fees	Total Institutions
			No. of institutions	Total	DISPOSAL			PENDENCY			
al	Total	More than 1 year			Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total	More than 3 months		
30	310	70	1312	1491	972	316	1288	203	20	59714— 0—0	1747
92	314	86	1396	1613	1100	365	1465	148		61848— 0—0	1882
13	324	118	1529	1689	1124	350	1474	214	23	67751— 0—0	2004
67	368	127	1304	1527	973	349	1322	205	59	61817— 0—0	1808
27	367	155	1221	1437	954	232	1186	251	118	46109— 0—0	1665
43	436	206	1234	1490	994	177	1171	310	154	42225— 6—0	1739
02	502	267	872	1007	718	118	836	171	57	49104— 1—0	1332
01	333	88	840	1210	825	200	1025	185	57	46618—12—0	1265
35	706	305	465	578	414	106	520	58	11	51977— 0—0	1439
75	486	308	782	848	540	197	737	111	6	56839— 0—0	1427
41	382	211	859	975	616	286	902	73	1	60372— 0—0	1471
42	215	27	830	908	579	233	812	96	2	59901— 0—0	1401
82	354	52	826	925	651	154	805	120	26	67167— 0—0	1493
93	611	149	402	452	327	77	404	48	8	63018—13—0	1445
86	605	196	292	342	238	49	287	55	11	54761—11—0	1155
05	667	220	375	429	226	68	294	135	57	50887— 7—0	1123
79	702	211	304	349	198	111	309	40	4	64545— 0—0	1291
18	657	374	643	685	459	141	600	85	8	59604—14—0	1222
90	400	189	638	728	422	219	641	87	12	59578—15—0	1161
83	327	34	598	687	453	133	586	101	29	59591—15—0	1173
66	328	69	542	650	432	130	562	88	41	55615— 7—0	1075
39	325	57	467	555	375	71	446	109	48	35614— 0—0	984
18	318	49	438	552	375	105	480	72	22	50571—11—0	1021
07	260	68	329	405	291	71	362	43	9	41468— 9—0	761
05	428	116	291	318	208	81	289	29	1	47532— 0—0	1063
63	494	182	311	346	216	77	293	53	10	42627— 0—0	1014
38	415	176	597	651	376	201	577	74	18	44869— 0—0	1045
51	483	160	629	706	479	173	652	54	10	47835— 0—0	1126
13	471	125	361	416	326	64	390	26	6	61693—10—0	1071
48	479	175	265	288	205	31	236	52	21	27699— 4—0	905
67	498	212	311	363	255	52	307	56	22	43234— 0—0	988
63	509	240	185	244	159	52	211	33	11	38755— 3—0	843
92	274	48	1078	1198	773	292	1065	133	17	55752— 0—0	1606
29	291	94	1164	1297	878	243	1121	176	58	57510— 0—0	1698
14	382	62	852	1031	749	204	953	78	6	59362— 0—0	1644
13	231	9	887	966	654	191	845	121	12	53856— 0—0	1431
83	302	18	897	1018	760	171	931	87	6	49034— 0—0	1470
83	348	100	879	963	775	68	843	120	38	46119— 0—0	1383
01	318	121	691	820	611	56	667	123	38	32961— 4—0	1155
57	256	44	557	683	501	65	566	117	31	40979— 9—0	1080
50	287	26	906	1041	664	297	961	83	12	50741— 0—0	1491
79	272	17	957	1038	614	327	941	97	6	41470— 0—0	1502
90	235	25	1024	1126	675	338	1013	113	11	54563— 0—0	1570
30	294	42	905	1019	714	210	924	95	11	52327— 0—0	1481
91	321	42	886	931	653	157	810	121	40	53703—15—0	1590
01	340	78	778	908	629	134	763	145	71	43395— 4—0	1284
67	316	92	748	902	604	127	731	171	106	44511— 9—0	1275
27	321	120	573	753	543	118	661	92	6	34870— 0—0	972

ue to the fact that the Munsifs for the time being had no extended Small Cause jurisdiction as is

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APPENDIX II

(A)

Serial No.	Villages.	Distance from Ct. house.	Population.	Original Suits.			Small Cause Suits.		
				1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
1	Alevoor	5	1462	10	2	4	3	2	6
2	Amblapadi	2	1286	5	4	4	8	7	1
3	Anjar	10	1609	1	0	0	1	2	4
4	Aroor	10	2207	2	3	3	2	7	1
5	Athradi	6	834	0	0	1	2	6	2
6	Badagabettu	3	5219	16	21	22	17	11	12
7	Badagabettu 80	8	1219	0	0	0	1	2	1
8	Bada	12	3435	10	5	17	17	13	8
9	Badanidiyur	5	1865	1	1	4	5	8	0
10	Baikadi	6	1187	5	12	6	8	3	4
11	Bellampalli	7	1043	2	1	1	6	8	6
12	Belle	6	2454	4	2	3	7	1	12
13	Bommarabettu	12	3594	9	6	4	15	7	3
14	Cherkadi	12	3046	8	5	2	12	6	3
15	Chanthar	9	1804	8	18	8	21	13	18
16	Haluvalli	14	1040	0	2	4	2	0	1
17	Handadi	9	1477	4	3	1	5	7	6
18	Haradi	9	1999	9	4	9	8	8	5
19	Havanje	8	1708	4	1	3	7	5	4
20	Herga	6	2780	7	5	9	13	9	7
21	Herur (N.)	7	1462	3	5	1	6	5	2
22	Herur (B.)	10	484	1	0	1	0	0	1
23	Hirebettu	6	1380	0	1	0	5	0	1
24	Hosur	15	1204	2	0	1	9	1	1
25	Innanje	7	1769	7	4	6	11	10	4
26	Kadekar	3	2367	4	5	7	10	6	6
27	Kattingere	8	1243	3	6	5	2	3	0
28	Kelarkalabettu	5	625	2	0	0	4	3	1
29	Kenjur	16	1355	3	2	3	6	3	0
30	Kidiyur	3	2078	5	8	3	15	3	3
31	Kodavur	3	6956	29	21	15	28	18	14
32	Korangrapadi	3	1546	4	10	2	7	4	5
33	Kote	5	1490	3	3	7	2	7	4
34	Kudi (Sural).	14	1894	4	0	3	8	2	1
35	Kudigram	10	1825	0	0	0	0	0	4
36	Kukkehalli	9	1557	2	5	2	3	7	8
37	Kumragodu	9	1132	2	2	1	7	6	4
38	Kurkal	6	2498	2	0	4	11	6	6
39	Kuthpadi	3	1297	1	2	3	0	0	3
40	Majur	9	1153	4	3	5	6	13	1
41	Mallar	10	1824	4	5	6	10	11	4
42	Manipura	5	2730	5	1	2	10	9	4
43	Marane	6	595	2	0	0	2	0	0
44	Matpadi	8	925	3	5	6	2	1	1
45	Mattu	6	1886	5	14	10	13	6	15
46	Muuabettu	5	1565	3	2	3	4	5	5
47	Mudanidambur	2	6317	107	114	116	265	236	166
48	Mulur	10	1622	3	2	8	6	2	3
49	Nalkur	16	1061	1	0	3	3	4	3
50	Nilavar	11	2502	3	3	8	5	4	4
51	Padu	8	2437	3	4	3	11	3	9
52	Pangal	6	1445	2	3	5	3	6	2
53	Pejamangore	12	1853	2	4	2	8	10	2
54	Perdur	12	4519	19	12	28	19	14	24
55	Pernankila	9	1219	0	4	0	2	5	3
56	Puttur	2	2141	6	9	10	8	14	4
57	Shivalli	3	8639	32	26	22	34	22	18
58	Shirva	12	5879	13	12	13	20	7	11
59	Tenka	13	2793	5	0	2	5	3	3
60	Tenkanidiyur	5	1634	10	6	4	14	10	11

APPENDIX II (A) *(Contnued.)*

Serial No.	Villages.	Distance from Ct. house.	Popu-lation.	Original Suits.			Smal Cause Suits.		
				1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
61	Tonse (East)	5	4590	18	16	23	22	17	19
62	Tonse (West)	6	3740	87	21	15	31	21	22
63	Udiyavar	3	6206	35	11	17	29	22	13
64	Uliyargoli	7	2614	6	2	5	5	9	5
65	Uppoor	5	4155	11	17	14	22	13	16
66	Varamballi	9	2146	4	2	9	20	2	16
67	Yenagudde	4	2008	6	5	6	6	12	9
	TOTAL.		155728	504	464	523	879	691	560

APPENDIX II

(B)

Area	Year	Institution			Court's total Institution	Percentage of col. 5 figure to col. 6 figure
		Original	Small Cause	Total		
1 Udipi Town	1935	179	327	506	1383	36%
	1936	187	298	485	1155	42%
Villages	1937	184	210	394	1080	36%
2 Udipi Town and Villages with in a radius of 6 miles	1935	327	584	911	1383	65%
	1936	298	367	665	1155	58%
	1637	210	386	599	1080	55%

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Names of Districts and Munsifs' Courts.	Population of the District.	Institution for 1936. O.S.	S.C.	Total for the District.	Per 1000 Population of the Dt.
Ananthapur.					
1. Ananthapur.		295	622		
2. Gooty.		743	417		
3. Penukonda.		406	802		
	10,50,411	1,444	1,841	3,285	3.1
Arcot North.					
1. Arni.		602	1,224		
2. Ranipet.		421	720		
3. Tirupattur.		764	672		
4. Tiruvannamalai.		515	1,213		
5. Vellore.		578	1,861		
	22,66,989	2,880	5,690	8,570	3.7
Arcot South.					
1. Cuddalore.		841	1,909		
2. Chidambaram.		923	785		
3. Vridhachalam.		637	686		
4. Villupuram.		517	1,086		
5. Tindivanam.		759	944		
6. Kallakurichi.		692	362		
7. Tirukkoyilur.		449	750		
	24,54,507	4,818	6,522	11,340	4.6
Bellary.					
1. Bellary.		773	1,653		
2. Hospet.		426	900		
	9,69,774	1,199	2,553	3,752	3.8
Chingleput.					
1. Chingleput.		353	1,218		
2. Conjeevaram.		432	1,819		
3. Poonamallee.		532	1,411		
4. Tiruvallur.		441	1,089		
	16,55,115	1,758	5,537	7,295	4.4
Chittoor:					
1. Chittoor.		775	757		
2. Madanapalle.		331	637		
3. Sholinghur.		483	885		
4. Tirupathi.		448	948		
	14,47,103	2,037	3,227	5,264	3.6

Names of Districts and Munsifs' Courts.	Population of the District.	Institution for 1936. O.S.	S.C.	Total for the District.	Per 1000 Population of the Dt.
Coimbatore.					
1. Coimbatore.		1,241	2,490		
2. Erode.		604	1,610		
3. Tirupur.		500	854		
4. Udamalpet.		995	333		
5. Gobichettipalayam.		491	732		
6. Darapuram.		649	208		
7. Kollegal.		413	99		
8. Gudalur.		40	56		
	26,14,394	4,933	6,382	11,315	4.3
Cuddapah.					
1. Cuddapah.		404	1,002		
2. Proddatur.		333	724		
3. Nandalur.		486	313		
	9,49,397	1,223	2,039	3,262	3.3
Godavari East.					
1. Rajahmundry.		274	1,054		
2. Peddapur.		372	564		
3. Cocanada.		481	1,040		
4. Ramachandrapur.		249	456		
5. Amalapur.		254	381		
6. Razole.		302	823		
	16,80,053	1,932	4,318	6,250	3.7
Godavari West.					
1. Ellore.		471	843		
2. Tanaku.		461	638		
3. Kovvur.		443	611		
4. Bhimavaram.		355	370		
5. Narsapura.		319	744		
	12,23,056	2,049	3,206	5,255	4.3
Guntur.					
1. Guntur.		689	1,992		
2. Tenali.		362	657		
3. Repalli.		379	534		
4. Bapatla.		666	754		
5. Ongole.		502	742		
6. Narasaraopet.		463	801		
7. Gurzala.		684	276		
	20,35,660	3,745	5,756	9,501	4.6

Names of Districts and Munsifs' Courts.	Population of the District.	Institution for 1936.			
		O.S.	S.C.	Total for the Dt.	Per 1000 Population of the Dt.
South Kanara.					
1. Mangalore.		460	872		
2. Kasargod.		863	292		
3. Udipi.		464	691		
4. Coondapore.		527	748		
5. Karkal.		677	311		
6. Puttur.		583	438		
	13,72,241	3,574	3,352	6,926	5.1
Kistna.					
1. Masulipatam.		659	1,264		
2. Gudivada.		400	797		
3. Bezwada.		631	2,125		
	12,54,208	1,690	4,186	5,876	4.6
Kurnool.					
1. Karnool.		1,328	640		
2. Markapur.		477	636		
3. Nandyal.		812	565		
	10,24,961	2,617	1,841	4,458	4.3
Madura.					
1. Dindigul.		325	1,859		
2. Madura Tq.		238	309		
3. Madura Town.		491	3,145		
4. Melur.		454	350		
5. Palni.		677	301		
6. Periyakulam.		473	1,331		
7. Tirumangalam.		389	796		
8. Kodaikanal.		50	30		
	21,95,747	3,097	8,121	11,218	5.1
Malabar North.					
1. Tellicherry (Pr.)		735	885		
2. do (Add.)		680	207		
3. Cannanore.		733	952		
4. Thaliparamba.		547	730		
5. Badagara.		895	458		
6. Quilandi.		752	236		
7. Kuttuparamba.		894	371		
8. Nadapuram.		1,017	283		
9. Payyoli.		826	332		
	12,14,060	7,079	4,454	11,533	9.4

Names of Districts and Munsifs' Courts.	Population of the District.	Institution for 1936. O.S.	S.C.	Total for the Dt.	Per 1,000 Population of the Dt.
Malabar South.					
1. Calicut.		1,060	2,351		
2. Parapnangadi.		350	307		
3. Manjeri.		326	289		
4. Tirur.		426	293		
5. Ponani.		417	447		
6. Chowghat.		413	660		
7. Waluvanad.		272	233		
8. Ottapalam.		399	563		
9. Palghat.		460	1,247		
10. Alathur.		581	519		
	23,19,884	4,704	6,909	11,613	4.9
Nellore.					
1. Nellore.		890	1,401		
2. Kavali.		333	811		
3. Kanigiri.		876	785		
	14,86,222	2,099	2,997	5,096	3.4
Ramnad.					
1. Shivaganga.		302	1,120		
2. Manamadura.		221	514		
3. Paramagudi.		256	794		
4. Sattur.		382	431		
5. Srivilliputhur.		651	284		
6. Devacotta.		315	674		
7. Ramnad.		466	329		
	18,38,955	2,593	4,146	6,739	3.6
Salem.					
1. Salem.		1,044	1,671		
2. Sankaridrug.		1,212	810		
3. Namakkal.		492	1,027		
4. Dharmapuri.		745	546		
5. Krishnagiri.		445	736		
	24,33,972	3,938	4,790	8,728	3.5
Tanjore East.					
1. Negapatam.		354	1,001		
2. Tiruvarur.		272	660		
3. Tiruttaraipundi.		108	1,100		
4. Mayavaram.		234	682		
5. Shiyali.		216	677		
	10,29,735	1,244	4,120	5,364	5.2

Names of Districts and Munsifs' Courts.	Population of the District.	Institution for 1936. O.S.	S.C.	Total for the Dt.	Per 1000 Population of the Dt.
Tanjore West.					
1. Tanjore.		259	1,167		
2. Tiruvadi.		232	477		
3. Kumbakonam.		334	1,206		
4. Valangiman.		262	1,100		
5. Mannargudi.		661	521		
6. Pattukottai.		984	491		
	13,58,185	2,732	4,962	7,694	5.6
Tinnevelly.					
1. Tinnevelly.		630	2,335		
2. Ambasamudram.		308	922		
3. Srivaikuntam.		376	987		
4. Tuticorin.		312	1,836		
5. Koilpatti.		369	709		
6. Tankeri.		351	1,171		
7. Anjeago.		17	10		
	20,46,907	2,363	7,970	10,333	5.0
Trichinopoly.					
1. Trichinopoly.		690	-		
2. Aryalore.		685	1,404		
3. Kulittalai.		875	453		
4. Kavor.		433	930		
5. Turaiyur.		422	874		
	19,13,245	3,105	3,661	6,766	3.5
Vizagapatam.					
1. Vizag.		431	1,432		
2. Yellamanchili.		259	665		
3. Chodavaram.		710	561		
4. Viziaganagram.		870	1,165		
5. Razam.		440	804		
6. Parvathipur.		620	651		
7. Chicacole.		434	546		
8. Sanpete.		261	679		
	32,19,250	4,025	6,503	10,528	3.2
Agency.					
Godavari.	2,40,529	313			
Vizag.	1,74,058	52			
	4,14,587	365			0.9

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Notes

1. No justification for the abolition of any Court in t the District.

(a) There is enough work for all the - ---. Munsiff's Court in the District. The average institution in each of the Courts of the District- compares very favourably with the work in Courts of other Districts. (Reference to be made to the statistics prepared)

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Written up along with the Preface

21/4.

(b) Though there is an apparent fall in -- the institution of suits in the Courts of the -- District on account of depression the same is -- restricted to non-contentious money suits of a - small cause nature. The number of contested - -- suits and suits based on title is practically -- the same as before. (Reference to Appendix of -- Memorial)

(c) Suits on the small cause side, Petitions in Execution of decrees of the Munsiff's Courts and of Panchayat and Village Courts under the -- Jurisdiction of each of the Munsiff's Courts, -- Original Petitions, namely applications for - -- succession certificates, for transfer of Village and Panchayat Court suits and Petitions under - Section 83 of the T.P.Act, and the large number- of Petitions under the Madras Agriculturists - - Relief Act have to be ~~considered~~ taken into account in judging the volume of work each Court has to do. Were due -- weight to be given to this part of the litigation without doubt every Court in the District has more

than enough work to do.

(d) With special reference to the South Kanara District many of the money suits are as heavy and take as much time for disposal as title suits on account of the peculiar customary law of land tenures and the uncodified aliasanthana Law.

(e) Mention must be made that by the abolition of any Court the lack of proper means of communication, the numerous unbridged rivers, heavy rains during four months in each year, and the poverty of a considerable section of the litigant population will place suitors in such serious difficulties that virtually there will be a denial of Justice to them. It has to be noted that in South Kanara it is only Civil Courts that entertain and decide rent suits unlike those Districts where the Madras Land Estates Act is in force.

(f) Lastly the abolition of any Court and the distribution of its jurisdiction among other Courts will necessarily add to the work of those Courts where pendency for some reason or other has come to be heavy. This will have its bad effects on suitors many of whom are likely to

get impoverished before the termination of - - their litigation. To reduce pendency Government will have to frequently appoint additional Munsiffs in the Courts which are retained. These and the permanent additional staff necessitated by enlarged territorial jurisdiction are bound to take away much of the anticipated savings.

(g) Lastly when two Courts serve the area previously under 3 Courts, or 3 Courts minister to suitors of the area previously under 4 Courts there is bound to be a fall in the institution. because many people from certain areas will not file suits on account of inconveniences and - hardships attendant upon the redistribution of the abolished Court's territorial jurisdiction. Hence even as a measure of economy the abolition of any Court in the District will not be a - - fruitful measure.

(4)

2.a. Why the Court of District Munsiff of Udipi should not be abolished.

(a) Consider the physical features of --- South Kanara. The District is a narrow strip between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats 120 miles in length and 15 to 40 miles in --- width. It slopes from the Ghats to the sea:

The Coastal belt to a width of about 5 miles is low-lying and highly fertile, and more than 50% of the population of the District inhabits this Coastal belt. Allmost all the important towns and most of the best developed Villages are within this Strip. Except during the monsoons there is a brisk trade carried - on in native craft all along the coast, and to the Ports of Mangalore, Malpe and Gangolly -- Steam-ships bring almost all the Commodities required for distribution over the District.

Fishing, Fish curing and Tile manufactures are the principal industries of the District. These concerns have their factories and business places at the very edge of the - coastal belt.

Coming to the interior Villages they are mostly hilly and uncultivable, thickly -- wooded, and sparsely populated. They have no industries worth the name, and their possibilities as agricultural arears do not stand e-

comparison with the Coastal Villages. There are no Towns of any great importance situated in this interior area Many parts of this area are Malarial Tracts. The Towns of Karkal and Puthur are in themselves towns of little importance, and they are what they are only on account of their being Taluq Head-quarters with a Taluq Office and a District Munsiff's Court in each of them.

(b) The Topography of the District is an explanation why all the old Civil Courts - - namely the Courts of Munsiffs at Barkur, Kaup, Brahmavar and Mangalore were located in the - coastal belt, why even now 6 out of the 8 - - Courts including the Sub-Court and District - Court are situated on the Coast, and why the Udipi Court with a Comparitively small territorial jurisdiction has a larger amount of work than the Courts of the District with twice or thrice the extent of territorial jurisdiction.

3. The Court of the District Munsiff of Udipi.

A. History.

(a) This Court was founded in 1853, and has had a continuous and a profitable existance since then. When this Court was established Karkal Taluq as such was not in existence and there was no Munsiff's Court at Karkal. According to the Revenue Taluqs of the time the Udipi Court had in addition to the Villages from - Udipi Taluq most of the Villages of the present

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Karkal Taluq under its territorial jurisdiction.

(b) After the inauguration of the Karkal District Munsiff's Court with Jurisdiction over a certain area from time to time up to - 1921 Villages from the Revenue Taluq of Udipi were removed from the Udipi Court's jurisdiction and given to the Karkal and Coondapoor Courts as much to lighten the work of the - - Udipi Court as to give sufficient work to the Coondapoor and Karkal Courts with the same objects 38 Villages from the Mangalore Taluq came to be added to the Karkal Court. Thereby while the main objectives were served the litigants of those Villages were subjected to and do still bear much hardships and inconveniences.

B. Village-wise Jurisdiction of the Udipi, Karkal, - -- Coondapoor and ---- Puthur Courts, and the average number of suits in each.

(a) The Revenue Taluq of Udipi has 115 Villages. But the Udipi Court has been left territorial jurisdiction over only 67 Villages out of the 115. The Karkal Court has in - - addition to 106 Villages comprised in the - Karkal Taluq 15 villages from the Udipi - Taluq and 38 Villages from the Mangalore Taluq, total 159 villages. The Coondapoor Court has 103 of the Coondapoor Taluq Villages and 33 Villages from the Udipi Taluq, total 136 - Villages, while the Puthur Court has in all 206 Villages.

(b) Yet in 1937 the total suits instituted in the Courts at

Udipi Karkal Coondapoor and Puthur were 1080, 843, 972, and 761, and the average institution during the eight years from 1930 to 1937 at Udipi, Karkal Coondapoor and Puthur was 1433, 1006 1395, and 1083.

(c) If the average be taken of the number of suits per villages and per 1000 population, and of the Court Fee paid per head of population it is the lightest for the Udipi Court and the lowest for the Karkal Court - vide table on page 3 of the Bar Association's Memorial.

(d) From the stand point of the Town- Villages, namely such portions of Moodanidambur Badagabettu, Shivally, Kadekar, Kidyur and Puttur as lie within the Udipi Municipal area, they have contributed for the years 1935 to 1937 nearly 40% of the Udipi Court's suits. For the same period the Udipi Town and surrounding Villages within a radius of 6 miles have contributed between 55% & 65% of the suits. (Vide Appendix II B of Memorial) The 8 Mutts which have their Head- quarters at Udipi have also filed a large number of suits during the said years,

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though the same on account of the place of the Cause of action, have not been included in -- the suits from within the Udipi Municipal area.

C. Importance of Udipi as compared with Karkal.

(a) Udipi was constituted into a Municipality in September 1935 and the first - -- Municipal Council began to function in September 1936. The Municipal area has a population of 18,000. Within the area are a Sanskrit College and 3 High Schools. The Head Offices of 5 Banks, two of which are Scheduled Banks, and the branch offices of 4 Banks, one of --- which is the Imperial Bank of India, Ltd., are situated in Udipi. The 8 famous and Historical Mutts have their institutions within the Municipal area. Besides there are innumerable trade and other concerns.

(b) Within 3 miles from the Municipal - Limits there is another High School and it may be mentioned that efforts are being made to - start a II Grade College at Udipi. Two miles from the Town is the Port of Malpe where a -- brisk import and export trade is going on and which is one of the largest fishing centers on the West Coast. To meet the requirements of - innumerable fishing concerns between Bengre and Thenka there are three Government Fish -- Curing Yards. Four tile Factories with a large

out-put supply tiles locally and carry on a - brisk export trade. There are a large number of - - Rice Mills and a Sugar Factory. The Udipi Electric Corporation is a Limited. Company recently started with a huge capital to supply electricity to the Municipality and for Industrial - and other purposes. Many Life Insurance concerns have their establishments at Udipi while the Bombay Life Assurance Co. has its Branch Office for the Presidency of Madras at Udipi.

(c) As regards Trade. and commerce Udipi is second only tp Mangalore. Being surrounded by a number of fertile agricultural Villages the large out put of rice., cocoanuts and grains in those Village finds a ready market in the bazaars of Udipi. For the commodities imported in steam-ships and country craft Udipi is the 2nd biggest distributing centres in the South Kanara District.

(d) Karkal on the contrary is an interior Town. The town has less than half the population of Udipi. There are no industrial concerns whatsoever. Its local administration is managed by a ~~Panchayat~~ Union Board. Situated in the high-lands of the District and surrounded by vast hills., and uncultivable lands and granite rock the - Town is what it is due to the location of a

Taluq Office and a Munsiff's Court. The Town holds out no posibilities of development; and even in its present condition provides but -- few amenities and conveniences of life.

4. The Evil Results to Udipi if the Court is abolished

A. To the Town and Taluq.

Because a Court is one of the primefactors - which contributes to the development of a - - place the harm that will result to Udipi by - the abolition of the Court will be almost. --- incalculable and irreperable. Its Institutions its business concerns, its Banks and its people will suffer by the allround decadance of a populous and progressive place.

B. To the Villages and Agriculturists.

The decline of the Town and its commerce will have its repercussions on the surroundings and remoter Villages. The Agriculturists from those Villages will be hard hit, by the disappearance of practically all credit transactions

C. To Litigants.

The suitors of within the Court's jurisdiction will be subjected to manifold hardships and rich litigants will gain an undue advantage over the poor. The expense of and delays in litigation will impoverish many and deter many more from going to Court. In -

fact monetary transactions will be studiously avoided.

D. To Lawyers and others.

The abolition of the Court will - -- surely bring in its wake a large amount of unemployment, and the number of unoccupied houses - and families unprovided for will be considerable The Lawyers too will have their share of the evil effects.

E. To the Municipality.

The set back to the infant Municipality will be considerable. With the partial depopulation of the Town only an increase in - taxation can enable the Municipality to function.

5. The Agitation.

Consequently there has been much agitation due to the proposal of Government to abolish the Court. The Villages, no less than the Town, have been perturbed and people are seriosly alarmed at the proposal. Protest Meetings have been held in the Town and in the Villages and Memorials have been submitted by Villagers, - Towns-people and by many concerns and Institutions to the Government and to the Hight Court praying that the Court at Udipi may not be abolished.

6. If a Court must

(a) In addition to what has been stated

go which should it be, Udipi or Karkal.

above re:- the comparitive importance of Udipi, the harm that will be occasioned by the abolition of the Court, and the volume of work of the Udipi Court by itself and in comparision with the volume of work in other Courts it has to be stated that every one of the Villages within the Udipi Court's Jurisdiction are nearer to the Udipi Court'House than the Villages of Karkal and Coondapoor are to their respective Courts. Further a large number of Villages -- under the Karkal Court's jurisdiction are - - nearer to the Udipi or Mangalore Courts than to the Karkal Court. Again most of the Villages which are nearer to the Karkal Court House -- than to Udipi, Coondapoor or Mangalore contribute little or no work to the Karkal Court.

(b) If the Udipi Court were abolished - the possible distribution of area is the addition of all the Villages north of the Kallianpur and Bhadragiri Rivers to Coondapoor, the addition of all Villages to the South of the Moolky River to angalore, and the addition of the area between the Moolky and Kallianpur Rivers to Karkal.

(c) For the area between the Kallian-pur and Moolky Rivers and the Territory to the East of it which Court is more centerally and conciently situated, Udipi or Karkal ? From the stand-point of Population, trade and commerce,

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volume of litigation, incidence of litigation to area and population, nearness of Villages to the Court-House and general amenities and conveniences undoubtedly Udipi is more conveniently and centrally situated. If the map of the District shows that Udipi in close to the Arabian Sea Karkal is found to be near the Western Ghats. At the same time there is more population, commerce, agriculture and litigation in the 5 miles wide strip of land along the Coast than in the area between Karkal and the Western Ghats.

Hence while it is urged that the retention of all the Courts in the District is necessary in the circumstances, the retention of the Munsiff's Court at Udipi is much more necessary than the Court at Karkal.

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To

The Honourable The Minister for
Courts & Prisons, M A D R A S.

Humble Memorial of the inhabitants of Kada and Tenka Villages, Udipi Taluk, South Kanara District.

Most respectfully sheweth:-

That Your Memorialists have heard with great - - alarm and uneasiness the proposal of the Government to - - abolish the Munsif's Court at Udipi but believe that the matter is in the stage of a mere suggestion and that the proposal is not the expression of any considered opinion, as it is impossible for them to believe that having regard to the facts about the Udipi Court any Government least of all a popular Government like the present could seriously consider about the removal of this Court. In fact it will not be an exaggeration to say that for most people the - - proposal to remove the Udipi Court out of all the Courts - in the District came as a shock.

Your Memorialists most humbly beg to point out that the map of the District is misleading and any proposal based at merely a look at the map is sure to lead to erroneous conclusions. The nature of the country differs at different portions of the District and the population is not evenly - distributed. In fact more than 50% of the population - - of the District is concentrated in a narrow and fertile - - strip of country along the coast about 5 miles wide and all the important towns of the District, Mangalore, Udipi, - - Kasargode and Coondapur are in this area which is highly - developed industrially and ~~economically~~ commercially. The interior -

of the District where Karkala and Puttur are situated is thinly populated and consists of uncultivable hills and forests mostly.

The jurisdiction of the Munsif's Court at Udipi is confined mostly to the fertile and thickly populated coast and this Court has more work with its 67 Villages than Karkala, Coondapur or Puttur which have four times the number of Villages under their jurisdiction. In fact most of the work of the Udipi Court is obtained from the Town and its neighbouring Villages. It may not be out of place to mention here that Udipi is the 2nd largest town in the District and twice the population of Karkala, Coondapur or Puttur.

Your Memorialists further submit that the jurisdiction of the Udipi Court was cut down a number of times because there was too much work for that Court and because the Karkala Court had too little. In fact Karkala Court depends for good part of its work on the Villages of Udipi and Mangalore Taluks.

Your Memorialists further submit that (their) the Villages are only 12 miles from Udipi but 21 miles from Karkala, to which Court these Villages will have to be added in case of abolition of the Udipi Court. Furtner, Udipi is the Revenue head Quarters of our Taluk and Your Memorialists have to attend the Udipi Markets for sale of agricultural produce. The removal of that Court will partially destroy the Town and the business of the Villages with the Town will be seriously effected.

Your Memorialists will further suffer untold hardsips and expense in having to go to Karkala, where there is no accomodation and not even water in the dry season not to speak of the malaria which will affect the health of Your Memorialists who are accustomed to a coastal climate.

Your Memorialists humbly submit that a tour of - - Udipi Taluk will bear out the above allegations and will -- establish beyond doubt that the Udipi Court cannot be - - abolished. It will also be clear that there will be no -- corresponding hardship if the Karkala Court is abolished if it becomes necessary to abolish one Court.

Your Memorialists in conclusion pray that the - - Udipi Munsif's Court to which their Villages are now subject may be retained as it is also the oldest Court having been there for the last 85 years.

Dated. -4-1938.

1. [illegible] Patail & Pres'dent Thenka Panchayat Court.
2. G. Narayana Shetty.
3. G. Seshamma. Shetty
4. U. Shrinivasa Bhatta,
5. [illegible]
6. S-G-Soans
7. P. Vasu Shetty
8. A Narayana Shetty
9. U. Sundar Rao
10. U. Laxminarayana Bhat
11. H. Sadashiva Hegde
12. A. [illegible] Shetty
13. G. Narayana Shetty
14. G. Sadashiva Shetty
15. K. Shenkara Rao
16. [illegible]
17. B. Krishnaiah
18. N. [illegible]
19. G. Hasanabba.

20 Agriculture by Residing in Thenka.

21 [illegible]

22 Y. Annaya Rao

23 Y. Narayana Rao.

24 Y. Raghavendra Rao.

25 [illegible]

26 [illegible]

27 [illegible]

28 [illegible]

29 Y. Mohammed Sayed Sahib

30 [illegible]

31 [illegible]

32 [illegible]

33 Y. M. Abdul Khadir S/o. Mohammad Aboobaker. Tenka Village. Yerrum

34 [illegible]

35 [illegible]

36 Y. Rafoor Sahib Rather [illegible] of Ramchad Coart [illegible]

37 [illegible]

38 Shivarama Shetty

39 [illegible]

40 [illegible]

41 Y. [illegible] Tenka Village

42 Y. Sangappa Tenka Village Yerrum

43 [illegible] Tenka village

44 K. Gopal Krishna Prabhu Thenka village

45 Y. M. Abdul Rashed Sahab. Thenka village

46 Y Rama Rao.

47 Y Subbashetty

48 సంకయ్యశెట్టిరు

49 మహమ్మదసఫి. జిల్ల

50 Bremappa.

51 చెంబ్రయిలాయిరులు

52 కట్టెశేట్టిరుల్లు

53 Y Neela Moily

54 Y. Vyaka Rao

55 శ్రీనివాస్ రులు

56 వరుసంకశేట్టిరుజు

57 లోనలు లోష్టి రుజుల

58 Y. S. Heeroor

59 K. N. Ayaskar Medak జిల్లా.

60 N. Kishtaramanayya

61 నానాజాతిశిల్పకారులు.

62 తిక్కవార్పసనకులు

63 Y Hoovayya

64 Medak Ammul: Kamka village Journal.

వచ్చు భోజనోపకరణములు కింపిడివి.

సుబరెడ్డిలు

N. Subraya Shetta son of Dasa Shetta Bada village.

H. H. Anwar Huseain yelmal.

69 Y. Ramappa. Hadival Yelmal.

70 అనంతపురంతరులు.

71 పెనగొండ మేస్త్రీలు

72 రులు చిత్రకళాభిజ్ఞులు శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు కళాప్రవీణులు జ్ఞానవిజ్ఞానులు. వీరు

73 చిత్రకళాభిజ్ఞులు దసంచుశిల్పులయిన రుశిల్పిరులు

74 Y Bhujanga Rao yelmal

3-

76. [illegible]

77 [illegible]

78 [illegible]

79 [illegible]

80 [illegible]

81 [illegible]

82 [illegible]

83. [illegible]

84 [illegible]

85 [illegible]

87 [illegible]

88 [illegible]

89. [illegible]

90. [illegible]

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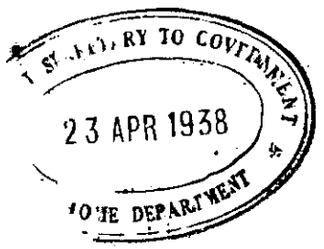
To

The Hon'ble the Minister

for Courts and Prisons,

Government of Madras,

Madras.



Humble memorial of the citizens of Udipi Town Udipi taluq, South Kanara District.

Most respectfully sheweth,

1. That with grave concern your memorialists learn that there is a proposal to abolish one of the courts in the District of South Kanara and that the District Munsiff's court at Udipi has been suggested as superfluous in this connection on the ground that the same is centrally situated between the courts of Kundapur, Karkal and Mangalore.

2. The District Munsiff's court at Udipi was founded in about the year 1853 and for the last about 85 years we had the privilege and convenience of having justice meted out to us speedily and comparitively cheaply. The establishment of a munsiff's court at Udipi was necessitated by the fact that Udipi was the second largest town in the district next in importance only to Mangalore, the District Headquarter. The town of Udipi was and is a place of considerable business having one of the best ports on the West Coast at Malpe about

2 miles away and being the centre of a thickly populated agricultural area was capable in itself of being able to maintain a court.

3. With the passing of years our town has developed in size, population and in its various business activitites to such an extent that it now possesses a population of 16000 and has been constituted into a municipality. The town is the headquarter of the eight mutts of Udipi which own vast properties and contribute a considerable portion of the litigation in the civil court. Besides there are the head-- offices of four Banks two of which are schedule-- Banks and also of an Insurance Company. There are also in our town the branch offices of several other banks including that of the Imperial Bank of India. Three High Schools are situated within the Municipality and a fourth High School outside it at a distance of about 4 miles.

4. As a consequence, the Udipi town itself has been contributing about 40 per cent of the litigation in the Munsiff's court while the town with the suburban area lying within a radius of 5 miles from the court house contribute nearly 2/3 of the work of the court.

5. The South Kanara District is a narrow strip of land lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea with a width ranging from 15 to 40 miles, and the population of the district is mostly crowded-- along the sea-coast within about 5 miles from the sea. The interior of the district being hilly and

covered almost entirely with forests is very thinly populated with little or no business enterprise. The revenue taluq of Udipi being a coastal taluq with a population of about 2,21,530 and consisting of many types of business enterprises, it was found that the Udipi Munsiff's court was having too much work and that the newly started Karkal Munsiff's court and also the Kundapur Court had very little work. So villages after villages were removed from the jurisdiction of Udipi Munsiff's court and tacked on either to the court at Karkal or at Kundapur leaving a smaller but highly developed area to the parent court.

6. That even as regards the amenities and convenience to the litigant public, Udipi is immensely superior to either Karkal or Kundapur. Udipi is a growing town with further scope for development while Karkal and Kundapur are not so. Udipi being a coastal town is a very healthy place and easy of access unlike the malaria-ridden Karkal. It is the central place of business for the whole of the revenue Taluq of Udipi, particularly for the villagers as a market place for their agricultural produce. The villagers have thus of necessity to attend Udipi very frequently for their business as well as for their revenue, registration and criminal work. The villages of Udipi taluq which are included in the jurisdiction of the Karkal Munsiff's court are now groaning under the hardships they are put to on account of being compelled to go to Karkal for their civil litigation.

7. Your memorialists submit that if the Udipi court is abolished, the litigants who are clustered in and

around Udipi in large numbers will be put to enormous expenditure, hardship and inconvenience out of all proportion to the value of the justice meted out to them. The litigants from the jurisdiction of Udipi court will be compelled to travel a distance of 24 to 30 miles either to Kundapur or Karkal which will necessitate longer stay and greater expense in places where little accomodation will be available for them and which admit of no improvement in that direction. Further Karkal being an interior place close to the Ghats is not only malarial, but the climate there is unsuitable and injurious to the memorialists who are accustomed to the coastal climate. Besides there is scarcity of water during the hot months at Karkal.

8. Further the abolition of the Udipi court and the tacking on of our town villages either to the Karkal or the Kundapur court will practically amount to a denial of justice as those courts are even now not able to cope with the existing work, there being a pendency of over 200 old suits in the Karkal court alone ~~and~~ about 90 of which are being transferred to our court. Any addition to the work of those courts will further increase the already existing heavy pendency and make it impossible for your memorialists to obtain speedy justice.

9. Your memorialists further submit that the abolition of the Udipi court will seriously affect the business in the town and reduce its importance and value as a market place of the agriculturists residing in the taluk for their agricultural produce. On the other hand the abolition

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of the Karkal court will not inconvenience the litigant public or Karkal court who are now within its jurisdiction as most of the work of that court is contributed by the coastal villages of the Udipi and Mangalore taluks and the litigants of these villages will find the court at Udipi and Mangalore far more convenient and easier of access. The villages of Karkal taluk contribute little or no work to the Karkal court and are not farther off from Udipi than the villages of Udipi taluk are from Karkal.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that the proposal to abolish the Munsiff's court at Udipi may be dropped and the said court may be retained.

NAME AND OCCUPATION.	SIGNATURE
1. Srinivasa Narasimhachar Estate Agent - Pejawar Mutt Udupi	Srinivasa Narasimhachar
2. S. U. Ramaiah Merchant - Udipi.	S. U. Ramaiah
3. R. B. Alva Cultivating Agent	R. B. Alva
4. T. N. Ramachandra Manager - A. C. Kella	T. N. Ramachandra
5. K. H. Nagaraja Rao Land Holder.	K. H. Nagaraja Rao
6. [illegible]	B. Gopal Rao Land Holder.
7. K. R. L. Narasimha Rao Land Holder	K. R. L. Narasimha Rao
8. Bhaskara Upadhya Merchant	Bhaskara Upadhya
9. P. Adiga Bros. Merchants	P. Adiga

10. K. Ananda Lawhobes
Udipi

11. Merchant Udipi

12. N.S. Adanthaya · M.B.B.S
Medical Practitioner

13. Merchant · Udipi

14. Merchant Udipi

15.

16. Sunder Rao

17.

18 R. M. Kamath. Agent
Burmah-Shell Udipi

19 N. Sunder Rao
Agent Standard Vacuum
Oil Co. Udipi

20.

21

22.

23

24. Merchant Udipi

25

26

27 [illegible]

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28 [illegible]

29 L. Madhava Ramanath
Merchant, Udipi

30 B. Sadananda Ramath
merchant Udipi

31 Sanvarkar. S. Nayak
Insurance Agent. Udipi

32 [illegible]

33 Dr. K. N. Seshena
Medical Practitioner
Udipi

34 K. Venkatesha Ramath
Merchant, Udipi

35 Gopal Krishna Nayak
merchant Udipi

36 B. Narahari Kamath Merchant
Udipi.

37 Panangi Gurudas
Proprietor Sri Krishna
Press, Udupi.

38 K. Govinda Rao,
Retired Subdivisor

39 S. K. Narasimha Kalatta
Merchant Udipi

40 Ramachandraya Shanbhogue
Sode Matt Udipi

41. P. Ramdevayak.
Agent, Bombay Life
Udipi

42. H. Ahamad Physical-Instructor.
Udipi

43 K. S. Krishna Ananta Shet jeweller Udipi

44 K. P. Nayak, Retd. Peon

45 Sanaraje Narasimha Rao Bhat Udipi

46 K. Ananthaiya Landlord

47 V. B. Ananthakrishna Rao Land Lord Udipi

48. Pangal Lakshman Nayak Landholder, Udipi

49. Pangal Subbanna Nayak. Landholder. Udipi.

50. Pangal Venkatesha Nayak. Ghat, Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd, Udipi

51 K. Narayana Nayak Udipi

52 V. Ramadasa Shenoy, Clerk. Ajjarkad Udipi

53 J. Shamanna Holla Document-writer Udipi

54 B. Krishna Pai merchant Udipi

55 Padmanabha Kastri. Land Lord, Udipi

56 K. Lakshmanarayana Mad Land Lord Kinnimooly

57 K. Keshava Pai Merchant Udipi

58 S. Subbanna Kamath Merchant Udipi

59. S. Venkata Rao Manager. The Karnataka Stores Ltd. Udipi.

60 Guppanna Venkatesha Nayak Guppanna Venkatesha Nayak Merchant Udipi

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61. S Gopal Krishna Bhat merchant, car street Udipi — Gopal Krishna Bhat

62. U. Govindarajaji merchant Udipi — Govindarajaji

63 B. Sadananda Mallya merchant Udipi — B Sadanandamallya

64 A Annaji Rao land lord & merchant Udipi — A. Annajirao

65. P. Ramachandra Kudva. merchant. Udipi. — P. Ramachandra Kudva.

66 K. Mayak Kotha Merchant. — K. K. Mayak

67. K. Parameshwara Shah Kaikini land holder Udipi — K P Kaikini

68 C. Narasimha Pai merchant Udipi — C. Narasimha Pai

69 M. Mallyaradi merchant Udipi — M

70. Kochikar Vasudevadai Merchant Udipi — K

71. [illegible] merchant Udipi — [illegible]

72. [illegible] — [illegible]

73 U. Krishnacharya Retired Tahsildar Udipi — U. Krishnacharya

74 [illegible] Teacher Manager — [illegible]

75 K. Shrinivasa Acharya Land Lord Kunjibettu Udipi — K. Shrinivasa Acharya

76 T. Narayana Rao
Clerk, Br High school Udipi — Narayana Rao

77 U. Venugopal Bhat
Merchant Udipi — Venugopal Bhat

78 A. Venkataramana Acharya
Merchant Udipi — A. V. Acharya

79. P. Gururaj Achar
and Brothers
Udipi. — Gururaj Achar

80 S. Devadas Bhat
merchant Udipi — S. Devadas Bhat

81 J. Vasanthkar. Clerk
The C. A & B. S. Ltd. Udipi — J. Vasanthkar

82. M. Venkobachar.
Agent: Admar Math Udipi — M. Venkobachar.

83 [illegible] — [illegible]

84 Udipi Kadisali Laxminarayan Rao — K. Laxminarayan Rao

85. U. Gopinatha Bhandarkar, Clerk.
The Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd Udipi — Gopinatha Bhandarkar.

86 [illegible] — [illegible]

87 U. Nanjunatha Rao
Merchant — Hariadka

88 [illegible] — [illegible]

89 [illegible] — [illegible]

90 [illegible] — [illegible]

91 K. Sulochana Bai — K. Sulochana Bai

92 K. Sarojini — K. Sarojini

93 [illegible] — H. Ranga Rao

94 [illegible] Udipi — [illegible]

95 [illegible] — [illegible]

96	E. Madava. Kamath	E. Madava. Kamath
97	K. Rama. Rao	K. Rama Rao
98	[illegible]	[illegible]
99	H. Bunka, clerk (in Hdqrs), Imperial Bank of India, Udipi	
100	[illegible]	[illegible]
101	P. Rathna Bai	P. Rathna Bai
102	[illegible] Hdl, Clk, M/s Kochikar Bros Ltd. Udipi	
103	Subramanya. clerk Canara Bank Ltd Udipi	
104	[illegible] clerk Canara Bank Ltd. Udipi	
105	Lakshman Rao Compounder Coladapet Udupi S.K.	[illegible]
106	[illegible]	[illegible]
107	Annivar Mahabala Landholder.	Annivar Mahabala
108	K. Manjunatha Rao. Land lord. Udipi	K. Manjunatha Rao.
109	Henchu Seriyara [illegible] Bayar	[illegible]
110	B. Shrinivasa Somaya landlord	B. Shrinivasa Somaya
111	K. Krishna Shetty Sarafu Udipi	[illegible]
112	Ramachandra [illegible]	[illegible]
113	B. Srinivasa Rao Land Lord.	Bank of
114	K. Parameshwara Bhat. Land Lord.	K. Parameshwara Bhat
115	K. [illegible] merchant Hdl Udipi	K. [illegible]
116	E. A. Souza - Landlord Udipi -	E. A. Souza
117	[illegible] merchant Udipi	[illegible]
118	P. Ramana Mallya Merchant Udipi	[illegible]

119 P. Hariyappa Marek. merchant, Udipi

120 Narayan Bhat shroff Udipi

121 K. Amruth Kamath merchant Udipi

122 K. Shivaraya Baliga Cloth Merchant Udipi

123 A. Gopal Krishna nayak.

124 Ch Kushala Raya Shetty Land holder Udipi

125 John Noronha Merchant Udipi

126 U. D. awood Saheb Land Lord. Udipi

127 Veeji Kalinga Shetty Merchant Udipi

128 P. Pandurangan Munsiff Udipi

29 M. Badan Sahib Land-holder Udipi

130 U. Narasari Shetty Merchant Udipi

31 K. Subraya Kamath Landholder. Udipi

132. A. Ramachandra Pai Merchant Udipi

133

Merchant Udipi

134 U. Ravoolappa Shetty, Udipi merchant

135 V. J. Semanery merchant Udipi

136 Ganesh Prabhu
Land Landlord Udupi

137 M. Madhava Bhat
Bhat
merchant Udipi
M. Madhava Bhat

138 K. Achutha Udupi
K. Achutha

139 T. Abdul Rahiman Shaik
Merchant Udupi
T. [illegible]

140 D. Fr. Siddi Mohamad
Saheb
merchant Udipi

141 M Ramachandra Prabhu
Cloth merchants Udipi
M. R Prabhu

142 V. Narayan
Cloth Merchts Udipi
V. Narayan

143 K. Shankar narayana
Bhatta
merchant Udipi

144 Ch. Laxminarayan Shenoy
Merchant Udipi

145 U Sadhashiva Prabhu
Shroff Udipi
U. [illegible]

146 U. Sitharama Shet
Shroff Udupi

147 B. Balkrishna Rao
Merchant Udipi
B Balkrishna Rao

148 Nagappa Shenoy
Merchant Udupi

149 Ku Lingaja Vyasarayaru
Merchant Udipi

150 B. Padmanabha Rao
Land holder Udipi

151 K. Narasimha Upadhyaya
Land holder
Udipi
K. Narasimha Upadhyaya

152 P. K. Rama Krishna
Acharya
Land holder
Udupi
P. K. Rama Krishna Acharya

153 Beliyar Srinivasa
Adhatta Land Lord

154 Belle Vittaladasa Vittaladasa
charyer Land holder charyer
Udipi

155 Adde Ramakrishnachar Adde Ramakrishna
ya Land holder Udipi Acharya

156 K Jayarao Ltd K. Jayarao Ltd
Pet-holder

157 Le Ramachandra Rao. Le Ramachandra Rao
Landholder

158 B. Anantha Krishna upadhya B. Anantha Krishna upadhya
Landholder

159 Agrahara Narayana Agrahara Narayana
Pantulu. Udipi Pantulu. Udipi

160 Ramachanya Land Lord Udipi

161 Hayagriva chaya Land Lord Udipi

162 Shastri Sesha Bhatta Land Lord Udipi

163 A Radhakrishna Pai
Brass where merchant A Radha Krishna Pai

164 Vasudeva Rao Land Lord Udipi

165 Le. Vyasa Rao. Overseer Le. Vyasa Rao
Udipi

166 Shantappa Kanhada
Merchant Udipi

167 Hapiba Moidin Saheb
Merchant Udipi

168 Hegade Abbu Mahamad Saheb
Merchant Udipi

169 Malpe Dasa Bhatta Merchant
Udipi

170 B. Janardan Kolon
Udipi B Janardan

171 K. Gopalakrishna Upadya Merchant Udipi

172 Padmanabha Attal Merchant Udi

173 Narayana Naika Merchant Udi

174 Sheffomunjeth Shetty Merchant Udipi Sheffomunjeth Shetty

175 V. Ramakrishna Bhatta Land holder Udipi V. Ramakrishna Bhatta

176 K.L. Atthala M.B.B.S Udipi K.L. Atthala

177 Kodekar Paramesh Wa-Kei Jewellers Udipi K. Parameshwar

178 Kodekar Govindraya Sei Merchant Udipi K. Govindraya Adige

179 G. Shankaranarayana Shet Shroff Udipi

180 Srinivasa Nayak Merchant Udi

181 S. Pandita Vadiraja Upadya Ayurvedic Udi

182 M. Shrinivasa Pajathaya Agent Sri Palimar Mutt Udipi M. Shrinivasa Pajathaya

183 [illegible] Shanbhaga Sri Krishna Rudra, Udipi

184 U. B. Narayanacharya Son of U. B. Subbamacharya Land Holder Udipi U. B. Narayanacharya.

185 Ganapathi Shet Merchant

186 U. Krishna Bhat
187 Merchant, Udipi
188
189
190 U Manath Merchant
191 Sharada Srinivasa Sharma
192
193 K K Kamath B.C. Udipi
194
195
196 U. Rama Bai Udipi
197
198 U K Bhandary
199
200
201 U. Sanjiva Bhandarkar merchant
202
203
206 U. Rama Bai
205
206 K. Narasimha Kudva
207
208
209
210 M. Madhava Bhat. Udipi
211 K. Vittal Shenai
212
213
214
215 U. Dharmadas Rai.

216 U. Govindo Kaik Merchat

217 B. Ramachandra Shenoy Land. Lord.

218 K. Devadas Nayak Advocate, High Court

219 H. Ganapathi Nayak Merchant Work.

220 U. Baba Sheriga Merchant Work

221 U. Shesha Shetty Merchant Work

222 P. Vasudeva Nayak Merchant Work.

223 U. Vittal Mallya Merchant Work

224 K. Narayana Shetty Merchant Work.

225. Patel A. Sitharama Shetty Farmer Land Lord Work.

226 B. Ramachandra Mallya Land Lord Udipi

227 U. Narayana Shenoy Merchant Work.

228

229 Ushe Roy, Cashier M/s Kochikar Bros. Ltd. Udipi

230. K. Prabhu. M/s. Kochikar Bros Ltd. Udipi

231 " S. B. Aidya. Merchant

232

233

234

235

236

237

238 K. Vasudeva Shenoi

239 U. Raghavendra Nayak. Merchant Cashier Imperial Bank

94 / 131

270 Manjunath Bhat Merchant Manjunath Bhat Udipi

271 [illegible]

272 M Ramalax Bhat Merchant M Ramalax Bhat Udipi

273 [illegible]

274 P. Devidas Nair Merchant [illegible] P. Devidas Nair

275 B. Shrinivasachar Engineer Udipi

276 A. Shama Shetty Merchant [illegible]

277 A. Pohoja Raja Shetty, Teacher A Pohoja Raja Shetty Udipi

278 K. Laxminarayana Shetty Merchant [illegible]

279 Victor Braganza, Teacher Victor Braganza, Udipi

280 K. Chandrashekar Rao K. Chandrashekar Rao Udipi

281 Sripad N Sukumar Agency Organizer The G. S. Ins. Co. Ltd., Udipi [illegible]

282 Idigar P. Lobo Organiser The Guardian [illegible]

283 [illegible]

284 [illegible]

285 K. Krishna Rao Lawyer K. Krishna Rao Udipi

286 [illegible]

287 J. Ramesh Pai, Merchant, [illegible] Udipi

288 B. Mohandas Pai [illegible]

289 G. Anantakrishna Rao Lawyer Lord Lord [illegible]

290 [illegible]

291 [illegible]

292 [illegible]

293 Udipi Parkal Mangesh Shenoy
Veternary Physician. P. Mangesh Shenoy
Udipi

294. K. Raghavendra Kudva.
Sheroff
K. Raghavendra Kudva.
Udipi.

295. M. Sundar Kamath.
Clerk, The C.B.C. Ltd, Udipi
M. Sundar Kamath.

296. B. Narasimha Kamath
Clerk, The C.B. Co. Ltd Udipi
B. Narasimha Kamath

297 A. Surendra Nayak.
Merchant
A. Surendra Nayak.
Udipi

298 [illegible]

299 K. Pandurang Kudva merchant.
[illegible] Udipi

300 [illegible]

301. K. Pandurang Nayak
[illegible]

302. K. Ananta Kamath
Merchant
K. Ananta Kamath.

303. K. Ramanna Kamath.
Merchant.
KRK Kamath. Udipi

304. [illegible]

305 [illegible]

306 Thoma Sarig ara merchant
Thoma Sarigar Udipi

307 K. Gamadana Prig
merchant
K. Gamadana Prabhu

308 [illegible]

309 K. Venkatesha Shenai
K. Shenai

310 [illegible]

311 [illegible]

312 U. Narayana Bhandari
U. Narayana Bhandari

313 K. Shinivas Shenai, Clerk,
Messrs. Kochikar Bros, Ltd.
Udipi
K. Shinivas Shenai Udipi

314 K. Ramachandra Shenai
Sec: Udipi Local Cooperative Union.
K. Shenai Udipi

315 K. S. Mandy
Merchant Udipi

316 D. H. Shenoi
municipal Teacher

317 P. Sadananda Kudva
merchant.

318 K. Kesava Bhat

319 V. Gopalkrishnamallya
Junkapel Udipi

320

321

322 K. సుబ్బరాయ కామత్

323. K. Dayananda Shenoy.

324. U. Madhava Acharya.

325

326 K. Padmanabha Bhat
commission agent

327 K. Jagannath Nayak, Manager,
Modern Ayr. Edu. School.

328. Ananda Rao
Land Lord

329. K. Lakshmi Rao
Asst. Secretary
Nayaka Bank Ltd
Udupi

330 M. Narayan Bhatji

331.

332 S. Ananthaya Prabhu

333 M. Keshava Bhat

334

335. Kojakolli Venkatesh.

K. S. Mandy

D. H. Shenoi Udipi

P. S. Kudva Udipi

K. Narasa Bhat

V. Gopalkrishnamallya

K. Padmanabha Bhat

K. Jagannath Nayak,
Udipi

Ananda Rao
Udipi

K. Lakshmi Rao

M. Narayanbhatji

S. Ananthayaprabhu

K. Mantesh

336 R. Ammu
P. Orr & Sons Ltd (Madras)
Addiss. S. N.

337 Sp. Anantharamachar
Merchant Addiss

338 J. Jemmels
Retired G. I. P. Rly Employee
now at Addys

98

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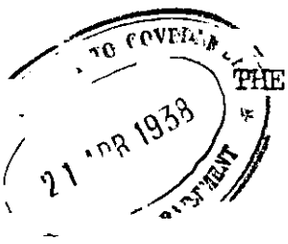
To



THE HONOURABLE THE PREMIER,

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

M A D R A S.

From

Janab U. S. Adam Davood Saheb,

President, Udipi Bank Ltd. &

Honorary Magistrate,

UDIPI.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the memorial of the Representatives of the Banks working in and around Udipi.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

U D I P I,
12th April, 1938.

89/44

Proceedings of the meeting of the Representatives of the Banks working in and around UDIPI held at the premises of The Canara Banking Corporation, Udipi, Ltd. Udipi, on Tuesday the 12th April 1938 at 5.30 P.M. under the Chairmanship of Janab U. S. Adam Davood Saheb Bahadur, President of the Udipi Bank, Limited and Honorary Magistrate, Udipi.

Present:- 1. Janab U. S. Adam Davood Saheb Bahadur. President, Udipi Bank, Ltd.

2. Dr. U. Sunder Ram Pai, M.B.& B.S., President, The Canara Banking Corporation, Udipi, Ltd.

3. Dr. T. Madhava Pai, M.B. & B.S., Chairman, The Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate, Ltd.

4. Mr. S. U. Paniyady, Managing Director, Supply Agency Ltd.

5. Karnad Rama Rao, Esq., Director, The Canara Banking Corporation, Udipi, Ltd.

6. Mr. K. Ramanath Pai, Director, The Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate, Ltd.

7. Mr. T. N. Kelu Nambiar, Director, The Udipi Bank, Ltd.

8. Mr. V. R. Kamath, Manager, The Canara Banking Corporation, Udipi, Ltd.

9. Mr. P. Venkatesha Nayak, Agent, Pangal Nayak Bank, Ltd.

10. Mr. U. Subraya Padiyar, Agent, The Canara Bank, Ltd.

11. Mr. B. Sachidananda Hegde, Agent, Vijaya Bank, Ltd.

12. Mr. K. Vittal Nayak, Legal Adviser, Pangal Nayak,Bank, Ltd.

13. Mr. P. A. Pai, of Messrs. P. A. Pai Bros. Managing Agents, The Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate, Ltd.

14. Mr. L. S. Nayak, Managing Director, Udipi Bank, Ltd.

R E S O L U T I O N S.

1. That the Representatives of the Banks working in and around Udipi assembled in this meeting view with grave concern the proposal of the Government of Madras regarding the abolition of the District Munsif's Court of Udipi and most emphatically protest against such a step which is bound to be definitely injurious not only to the Banking interests but also to Trade, Commerce and Industry in this progressive town of Udipi, a trade centre second only to Mangalore in the District.

Carried unanimously.

2. That a memorial be submitted to the Government of Madras by the Representatives of the Banks assembled in this meeting. Carried unanimously.

3. That the draft memorial be approved. Carried unanimously.

4. That the following gentlemen be authorised to represent the Banks,working in and around Udipi and to join the public deputation to await on the Honourable Ministers to the Government of Madras:

Messrs. 1. V. R. Kamath (Canara Banking Corporation, Udipi, Ltd.)

2. U. A. Pai (Canara Industrial & Banking Byndicate, Ltd.)

3. K. Vittal Nayak (Pangal Nayak Bank,Ltd.)

4. M. Narasimhachar (Supply Agency Ltd.)

5. L. S. Nayak (Udipi Bank Ltd.)

5. Resolved that the Chairman of the meeting be and is hereby authorised to communicate the above resolutions to the authorities concerned.

6. Dr. T. Madhava Pai proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

7. Mr. L. S. Nayak, on behalf of those present, thanked Dr. U. Sunder Ram Pai, President of The Canara Banking Corporation Udipi, Ltd. for having convened the meeting and for having allowed the use of the Corporation premises for the meeting.

CHAIRMAN
of the MEETING.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE PREMIER,

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

M A D R A S.

From

JANAB U. S. ADAM DAVOOD SAHEB,
President, Udipi Bank Ltd, &
Honorary Magistrate,
U D I P I.

HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF THE BANKS doing business in and around UDIPI in the District of SOUTH KANARA.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

The Banks doing business in and around Udipi are seriously alarmed to learn that the Government are considering the possibility of removing the Munsif's Court from Udipi.

2. We, on behalf of the said Banking Institutions, desire to bring to the notice of the Government the irreparable and almost incalculable harm that will befall a populous and progressive Taluk and to its Head-quarters Town and the numerous Institutions and business concerns therein, if the said proposal of the Government were carried out, and earnestly request the Government to drop the said proposal.

3. Our Institutions came into being and worked up their development solely on account of the Commercial progress of the Town of Udipi. The present financial condition of the Banks doing business in Udipi is the direct result and true indication of the great strides Trade, Commerce and Industry have taken in Udipi. Udipi, in fact, is the second

biggest Town and trade-centre in the District of South Kanara. The close inter-connection between and inter-dependence of the rise and growth of Banking Institutions and the progressive expansion in various directions of the areas in which such institutions are working is too well-known to Government to require dilation here.

4. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the existence of a Munsif's Court at Udipi during the last about 85 years has contributed in a very large measure, and continues to so contribute to the steady increase in, and development of Trade, Commerce and Industries of the Udipi Taluk, to the all-round progress of its only Town and to the many Institutions and concerns therein. The great facilities secured, ensured by the situation of the Munsif's Court in the heart of the Town of Udipi, to traders, businessmen and agriculturists in and around Udipi in the matter of getting justice cheaply and speedily have been, and still are, one of the prime causes for the extensive and numerous credit and other transactions that are going on everywhere in the Taluk. If agriculturists and land-holders bring every day to the markets of Udipi large quantities of rice, cocoanuts and other agricultural produces, and if during the shipping season a brisk import and export trade is going on through Udipi's Port at Malpe, it is in a large measure due to the presence of a Court of Law in Udipi which quickly and at the lowest cost possible disposes of claims and disputes that arise in the course of extensive

business transactions.

5. Your memorialists beg to state that almost incalculable harm will quickly follow upon the abolition of the Court at Udipi. Suitors are suitors by necessity, and not by idle choice or on account of the profit that litigation may provide, and more so in the case of Banks. When therefore Agriculturists, Land-holders, Traders, Industrialists, Banks and other concerns find themselves faced with the difficulties, expense and loss of time owing to their having to go to Coondapoor or to Karkala for suits or executions, they will, in their own interests, refuse to enter into any credit transactions. In the result, Trade, Commerce and Industries will decline and even disappear, and a once populous and progressive Town will sink into deplorable insignificance. This state of things in the Town is bound to have the necessary repercussions in all the coastal and interior agricultural villages of the Taluk. The rural population will be no smaller sufferers than the inhabitants of the Town.

6. Your memorialists have not exaggerated, to even the smallest extent, the harm that will be caused to the whole Taluk by the abolition of the Court. Kaup and Brahmavar, years ago, were the seats of Munsif's Courts and to-day they are no better than desolated villages. The former which is situated about 8 miles to the south, and the latter which lies about 6 miles to the north of the Town of Udipi, were, in days gone by, deemed by Government to be of sufficient importance for the location of District Munsif's

Courts. The progress thereafter made by the said places was most remarkable. But no sooner were the Courts abolished from those places than their progress stopped and deterioration began, and to-day they are deserted villages.

7. In these circumstances we make bold to ask whether the Government can at all consider the anticipated savings of a few thousands justify the huge losses that a progressive Taluk will suffer by the abolition of the Court of the District Munsif.

8. We respectfully submit that the losses caused are bound to be immeasurably greater than any gains secured by the abolition of the Court at Udipi. Were the matter to be examined and studied at close quarters we venture to state that our fears will prove to be not unfounded.

9. Your memorialists who are permanent residents of the District and who represent many of the prominent Institutions of the District can assert with truth that Karkala or Coondapoor do not compare with Udipi in most respects. In particular, Karkala, which is an interior town surrounded by large tracts of uncultivable hills, has not attained and cannot attain the measure of development and expansion of Udipi which is a coastal town surrounded by extensive tracts of arable lands and having a fine Port at Malpe. From the standpoint of litigants, the remote eastern villages of the Karkala Taluk provide very little work to the Karkala Court, and the hardships and inconveniences to the many suitors from

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the thickly populated town of Udipi having to go to Karkala or Coondapoor for their litigation will surely be greater than those of the few casual suitors from most of the villages under the Karkala Court's jurisdiction having to come to Udipi or go to Coondapoor for their suits.

10. In case the Government think that one Munsif's Court in the District is superfluous, your memorialists venture to suggest the following alternative. The work of (1) Subordinate Judge's Court of Mangalore, (2) District Munsif's Court of Mangalore and (3) District Munsif's Court of Udipi be reshuffled and divided between two Courts, one to be situated in Mangalore and the other in Udipi, with proper adjustment of appellate jurisdiction. By this procedure, the whole revenue Division comprising the Coondapoor, Udipi and Karkala Taluks will be benefited in so far as their appellate work is concerned by having their appellate work within their own Division and at a considerably lower cost and more speed.

11. Your memorialists therefore earnestly pray that Government may be pleased to retain the Munsif's Court at Udipi or in the alternative to accept the suggestion in the previous paragraph.

We beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

U D I P I,
12th APRIL, 1938.

Upendra Shrinivas Nayak, Director, The Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd, Udipi

Bank Ltd.

To,

13305

The Honourable the Prime Minister,
Government of Madras,
MADRAS.

Home
7

Humble Memorial of the villagers of Kodavur, Tenkanidiyoor and Badanidiyoor villages of Udipi Taluk, South Kanara District.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

1. That the villages of Kodavur, Tenkanidiyoor and Badanidiyoor are all coastal villages and lie at a distance of about 3 to 5 miles from the Udipi Court house. The Malpe port is situated in the Kodavur village itself and all the three villages are thickly populated.

2. We visit the Udipi Town almost every day for the purpose of selling our agricultural produce and making necessary purchases. We have been accustomed to go to Udipi for civil work ever since the Munsif's Court was started in 1853 and also for revenue, Criminal and registration purpose.

3. Your memorialists now learn that there is a proposal to abolish the District Munsiff's Court at Udipi, in which case our villages will have to be attached on to the Karkal Court which is at a distance of about 27 to 30 miles from our villages or to the Coondapoor Court which is at about the same distance but to reach which we have to cross two unbridged rivers which are heavily flooded during the monsoons. In both places, Karkal and Coondapoor, there are no

P. T. O.

facilities for accomodation and both places are so - - situated as to be incable of any improvement in that direction. Karkal being surrounded by hilly and woody tracts is malaria ridden and its climate does not --- agree with us who live on the sea coast. During the hot season there is dearth of water at Karkal. . If -- the Udipi Court is abolished and our villages are --- included within the jurisdiction of either the Karkal court or the Coondapoor Court we will have not only - to incur unnecessary expenses but will have to undergo great hardship and suffering.

4. Further we learn that there are numerous old suits pending in the Karkal Court and as the District Munsif there is not able to cope with the work on hand, 90 of these suits are being transferred to the Udipi Court. There is an equally heavy pendency in the --- Coondapoor Court. Under these circumstances if the Udipi Court is abolished we would be denied speedy -- justice and it would be impossible for the Karkal Court or the Coondapoor Court to undertake the work of this Court.

5. Your memorialists further submit that if any reduction of the Civil Courts in this District is --- deemed necessary there would be little hardship to the people if the Karkal Court is abolished, as most of - the suits filed in the Karkal Court are from the --- villagers of the Revenue Taluks of Udipi and Mangalore. The inhabitants of these villages will find the Court at Udipi and Mangalore far more ~~convenient~~ convenient - and easier of access. Very little litigation is

P.T.O.

contributed by the thinly populated villages of - the Karkal Taluk.

6. Your memorialists therefore pray that the - Udipi Munsif's Court may be retained.and in case - of absolute necessity to reduce the number of Courts in the District, the Karkal Court or any other --- Court may be abolished.

ಮಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

4. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದರೆ ಗಂಡ, ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಿವಾಹಿತ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ತಮಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಅಸಮರ್ಥರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಇತರ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

5. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಅರ್ಜಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ, ಆದಾಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ, ಜನನ ದಿನಾಂಕ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಪತ್ರ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ, ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿ, ಆಧಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಸುಳ್ಳಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

6. ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭ ಆದೇಶ ನೀಡಿದ ನಂತರ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಲು ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ ಬೇರೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಹೆಸರು	ಹುದ್ದೆ	ಸಹಿ.
1. M. M. Soma.	Merchant Kursong. Panchayat Board President Malpe.	
2. G. V. Bakal.	Medical Practitioner Malpe.	G. V. Bakal

3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.	[illegible]		
8.	Manuel Lewis.	Pastor.	[illegible]
9.	P. Devadasa Prabhu	Sub Post Master Malpe	[illegible]
10.	B. Venkata Rao.	Postal Agent Kadavoor.	B. Venkata Rao.
11.	A. Muthappa	Merchant Malpe.	A. Muthappa
12.	K. Sadanandappa	Merchants	[illegible]
13.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.	S. Shetty	Clerk	[illegible]
15.	M. K. Manjappa	Merchant	[illegible]
16.	P. Vasudeva Shenoy	cloth Shop	P. V. Shenoy.
17.	K. M. Guddappa.	Merchant	K. M. Guddappa
18.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19.	M. Annaya	Merchant	M. Annaya
20.	K. Ramakrishna Rao.	Manager. Commonwealth Tile factory Malpe.	K. [illegible] 11. 11. 38
21.	C. R. Hanumantha Rao	Head Clerk Commonwealth Tile factory Malpe.	C. R. H. Rao
22.	P. Venkat Rao.	Agent. Basel Mission Tiles. Malpe	P. Venkat Rao.
23.	P. Shrinivasa Rao	Member Panchayat Board, Udupi	P. Shrinivasa Rao

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24.		
25. Indira Bai	Midwife	Indira Bai
26.		
27. M. A Rahaman	Merchant & Panchayath Board Member	Rahaman
28. K. M Fukir Sahib	Fish Merchant	K. M. Fukir Sahib
29. Khaja Ibrahim	Sahib Khaj	Khaja Ibrahim Sahib
30.		
31. M. Shivappa	Merchant	M. Shivappa
32. Y Ramkrishna	Y. Canara Bank Compn. Ltd Malpe	Y Ramkrishna
33. M. Devaraya Bhat Merchant	Malpe	M. Devaraya Bhat
34		
35.		
36 T. Keshava	Branch Clerk	T. Keshava Kini
37 M Ambadas	Agent, B S N Co Ltd	M Ambadas
~~38 U. Bhaskar Shetty~~		
38 U. B. Acharya Kodavoor	Pandit S.K. Vaidya Shala	U. B. Acharya
39 P. Narasinga Rao Kodavoor	Landlord.	P. Narasinga Rao
40.		
41. Thejappa Shetty Kodavoor		Thejappa Shetty
42.		
43.		
44		
45		
46		
47		
48 G. Subraya Athola Kodavoor	Vaidik	G. Subraya Athala

49 [illegible]

50 [illegible]

57. [illegible]

52 [illegible]

53 [illegible]

54 [illegible]

55 K. Shivishwara Kodavoor Ryot K. Shivishwara

56 [illegible]

57. [illegible]

58 P. Gopalakrishna Bhatta [illegible] P. Gopalakrishna Bhatta

59. [illegible]

60 B. Lingoji Rao. Teacher. B. Lingoji Rao.
Badamdiyoor.

61. K. Vittaraj Hegde Kodavoor Merchant K. Vittaraj Hegde

62. P. Vasudeva Rao, Land holder Kodavoor P. Rao

63. B. Sheshashetty Thenga. Land holder Thenkundiyar B. Sheshashetty Thenga

64. K. Shama Shetty Land holder K. Shama Shetty
Kodavoor.

65. A. Sadashiva. Kodavoor Teacher. Sadashiva A.

66. H. A. P. Kedlaya — do — do. H. A. P. Kedlaya

67. K. S. Narasimha Rao — do — do — K. S. Narasimha Rao

68 A. Angara. — do — do — A. Angara

69 K. Ramappaiyar — do — do — K. Ramappaiyar

70 M. K. Sooppaiya — do — do — M. K. Sooppaiya

71 K. Krishnayya. Kodavoor Teacher. K. Krishnayya

72 M. Neethravathi Bai - do - do - M. Nethravathi Bai

73 Albina D'Souza — do - do — Albina. D'Souza.

74 M. Ananthappakini — do — M. Ananthappakini

75 P. Shanker. Narayan. Rao. Kodavoor. Land. holder. P. Shankar. Narayan Rao.

76 - Doraya. Anantharamayya do. D. Anantharamayya

77. L. Rangappa. Kodavoor. Merchant. Sri. L. Rangappa

78. J. Shreenivas Rao. Kinhanidiyoor. do. [illegible]

79. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

80. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

81 Baptist Pinto Jankanidiyur Ryot Baptist Pinto

82. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

83. [illegible] Ryot. [illegible]

(84) T. Shamanna Shetty Ryot Thammanna Shetty.
Jankanidyoor

85 J. Veerappa Shetty notaire J. Veerappa Shetty
Jankanidiyur

86. Shivarama Bhandary. Ryot. Shivarama Bhandary
Jankanidiyur

87. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

88. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

89. J. Manjunatha Shankanidyar Shalkun J. [illegible]

90. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Manabhaitola Vidwan + Siromani

91. J. Padmanabhayya Ryot. J. Padmanabhayya
Jankanidiyoor

92 - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

93. [illegible]

94. [illegible]

95. [illegible]

96. K. Mahabala Shetty. Ryot. Kodavoor. K. Mahabala Shetty

97. [illegible]

98

Kalmadi Srinivasarao Teacher K. Srinivasa Rao
Kodavoor.

99. K. Vasudeva Rao Land-lord K. Vasudeva Rao

100. [illegible]

101. B. Subbayya Teacher B. Subbayya

102 [illegible]

103 Kalmadi Ramarao Ryot K. Ramarao

[redacted] Abhaya Tenkanidiyoor Ryot.

[redacted] Thamaraya Shet, Tenkanidyoor Ryot.

12 [illegible]

13 [illegible]

14 [illegible]

15 [illegible]

16 [illegible]

17 [illegible]

18 [illegible]

19. Diwn Paul Rodrigues. Thenkanidyoor farmer.

20 Xavier D'Souza Tenkanidyoor farmer

21 Laurence Dmello Tenkanidyoor Ryot.

22 [illegible]

23 [illegible]

24 Joseph Fernandes Badanidyoor farmer

25 B. Thamkaramaraja Rao.

26 B. Krishnarao Shanbhaga Badanidyoor

27 [illegible] Badanidyoor Land-holder

28 [illegible] Badanidyoor Land Lord.

29 [illegible]

30 [illegible] Badanidyoor. Land holder.

31 [illegible]

32 [illegible]

33 [illegible]

34 [illegible]

35 Louis Fernandes. Coon Tractor Badanidoor

36 [illegible]

37 [illegible] Tenkanidyoor [illegible]